

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1806.—Vol. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED...SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

The favourable impression created by the Banca sale indicates a further rise in the price of tin. Mr. CROFTS recommends the immediate purchase of all good tin stock for an important advance, and will furnish a selected list upon application.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

35 Australian United, £3.	25 Frank Mills, £3½.	75 Royalton.
15 Asheton, £10½.	50 Gen. Brazilian, 19s 6d.	2 Spear Moor.
50 Anglo-Austra., 20s 3d.	15 Great Rock.	20 So. Condurrow, 29s 6d.
50 Bronfloyd, £4½.	10 Great Laxey, £18.	30 So. Darren, 34s 3d.
25 Caegynon, £3½.	25 Gt. No. Laxey, 13s.	50 Taquaril, 9s 3d prem.
50 Chontales, £1¼.	10 Great Vor, £11¼.	20 Tan-yr-Allt, £7½.
75 Caldbeck Fells, 27s 3d.	20 Great Caradon.	3 Trumpet Consols.
35 Carn Camborne, 17s 3d.	20 Marke Valley, £7¼.	50 Van Consols, £4 1s 3d.
3 Ding Dong.	50 No. Trekerby, 14s 3d.	50 West Maria, £2¼.
50 Drake Walls, 23s.	4 Nanteos Consols.	2 W. Rose Down, £25.
35 Don Pedro, £3 18s pm.	4 Nanglios.	30 Wh. Grenville, £2¼.
20 East Caradon, £4¼.	50 Pestarena, £1 3s 9d.	30 Wheal Crebor, 29s 3d.
20 East Chiverton.	25 Pen'Allt, £2¼.	75 W. Pant-y-go, 18s 6d.
10 East Lovell, £26¼.	50 Port Phillip, 14s 9d.	50 W. Tankerville, £2½.
	10 Pacific, £9¼.	

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
35, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD JONES, 19, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.

Business transacted for cash or the fortnightly settlement in all Stocks and Shares; and Special Business in Providence, Great Vor, West Chiverton, Budnick Consols, East Lovell, Devon Great Consols, East Bottle Hill, Frontino and Bolivia, Pestarena United, Chontales, and Australian United.

Money advanced on marketable shares to any amount.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH
AND FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly
settlement.

W. T. is always prepared to do business in the shares of the Brazilian Gold
Mines, which, from long experience, he is well acquainted with.

Taquaril shares are a first-class investment; also Eclipse, California.

Twenty-five Years' Experience.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has
the following SHARES FOR SALE, for cash or account, at net prices:—

200 Anglo-Brazil, 9s.	30 East Chiverton, 20s.	250 Port Phillip, 14s 6d.
20 Bronfloyd, £4.	5 East Caradon, £2½.	50 Redmoor, 17s 6d.
50 Bronfloyd, £2½.	5 East Lovell, £2½.	100 Rosea Lovell, 14s.
50 Bradrain Con., £2¼.	50 Gt. W. Chiverton, £2½.	2 Spear Moor, £15½.
10 Chiverton Moor, £2½.	10 Gt. Wh. Vor, £12.	50 Van Consols, £4 16s 3.
1 Devon Consols, £10s.	30 Great Rock, £8.	115 West Caradon, £1¼.
20 Drake Walls, 22s.	150 Gen. Brazilian, 16s 6.	10 W. Godolphin, 12s 6d.
50 Don Pedro, £4¼.	3 Nanglios, £4¼.	50 West Maria, £2¼.
3 Ding Dong, £20.	50 No. Trekerby, 14s.	2 Wheal Jane, £4½.
	75 Prince of Wales, 15s.	

BUYER of 500 West Maria at market price. The purchase of these shares are
recommended at present price.

Daily Price List published every evening in time for post (free).

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., have BUSINESS in:—

20 Tan-yr-Allt, £8.	5 W. Chiverton, £5.	50 W. Stiperstones, £1½.
20 Asheton, £11.	20 Great Vor, £11¼.	10 East Lovell, £27.
20 Penrhyn, £3 10s.	20 New Lovell, £2½.	10 Marke Valley, £7¼.
50 Pen'Allt, £2½.	50 West Maria, £2½.	20 Pacific, £9¼.
50 Caegynon, £2½.	20 Van Con., £4 1s 10ths.	20 Sweetland, £1¼.
	50 W. Tankerville, £3.	

A BUYER of West Pant-y-go, West Stiperstones, and Tan-
y-Allt. Orders negotiated by telegram for cash or account. Commission
1½ per cent.

The "Investment Record and Mining Review" free to clients, or per post 6d.
per copy.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has
FOR SALE the following SHARES, at net prices:—

20 Aberdaunt.	30 Eclipse, 2s 3d. pm.	20 North Crofty, 28s.
20 Australian United,	10 East Providence, 5s 9.	30 Pestarena, 24s 3d.
7s 9d. prem.	10 East Caradon, £5 8 9.	40 Pen'Allt, £2 7s.
10 Asheton, £10½.	10 East Grenville, 47s 9d.	50 Port Phillip, 18s 6d.
20 Anglo-Austra., 21s 9d.	5 East Lovell, £2½.	100 Perran Cons., 18s 3d.
50 Bwlich Consols, £2½.	20 E. New Lovell, 2s 3d.	10 Pacific, £9 8s 6d.
50 Bradrain Con., 43s.	200 Excelsior, 4s 6d.	80 Rhydallog.
10 Bronfloyd, £4¼.	10 Frank Mills, £2½.	20 Sweetland Creek, 6s 3.
50 Budnick Cons., 47s 3d.	20 Frontino, 18s 3d.	5 St. John del Rey, £22½.
30 Caldbeck Fells, 27s 3d.	20 Great Rock, £8½.	10 Tan-yr-Allt, £7½.
20 Cefn Consols.	50 Gen. Brazil, 4s 3d pm.	20 Taquaril, 7s 9d.
10 Chiv. Valley, £4 16s 3.	20 Great Retailack, 7s 9d.	5 Tankerville, £17½.
10 Chiv. Moor, £5 13s 9d.	20 Great Laxey, £18½.	2 Van, £79½.
50 Chontales, 24s 6d.	50 Gt. No. Laxey, 12s 6d.	2 Van Consols, £4 1s 9d.
50 Caegynon, £3 2s 9d.	20 Great Vor, £11 2s 6d.	50 W. Pant-y-go, 15s 9d.
1 Devon Consols, £107.	20 Gt. Western, 39s 6d.	20 W. Tankerville, £2 16s.
50 Don Pedro, £3 17s 9d.	20 Great Royalton, 12s 6.	
50 Drake Walls, 21s 9d.	20 Hammett.	
	20 New Lovell, £2¼.	

And is a BUYER of 200 Trevedoe shares.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established
21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

Lisburne; 1 Minera; 80 Gwydyr Park; 100 Bradrain Consols; 50 Bwlich Con- sols; 10 Tankerville; 85 West Tankerville; 20 Polbreon; 25 Asheton; 50 Red- moor; 60 Drake Walls; 100 Prince of Wales; 30 Hington Down; 1 Devon Great consols; 20 South Darren; 100 East Rosewarne; 10 Nanglios; 60 Wheal Crebor; 50 Prince of Wales; 5 East Lovell; 2 West Chiverton; 15 Tan-yr-Allt; 4 Van; Great Vor; 10 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes); 25 North Trekerby; 150 Van United; 5 Pen'Allt; 25 Hammett; 120 Anglo-Brazilian; 50 Anglo-Italian; 30 United Mexican; 100 Worthing.

Mr. BUDGE advises investors to secure an interest in Bradrain Consols.
He important discoveries, and the good monthly profits, will shortly place this
share in the Dividend List. He begs to state that he does not know another
share making equal returns, and laying open such reserves, or so favourably
rated, the shares of which are selling at anything like the price. There
are sold on the 31st ult. 40 tons of silver-lead ore.

CORNISH AND WELSH (LEAD) MINES—
FOREIGN GOLD MINES.

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—
SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, April 1, No. 578,
V. 1. XII., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information
on the following mines:—

Tankerville.	West Great Work.	North Wheel Crofty.
Great Rock.	East Wheel Seton.	South Great Work.
East Lovell.	Wheal Trelawny.	Great Western.

With particulars of the Banca sale of tin this week, and important informa-
tion on the Tin Trade Statistics, &c.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—
STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

Published every evening at 5 o'clock.

Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1866.

Contains the latest closing prices of any share-list published; showing the rise
and fall in railways, banks, foreign stocks, colonial securities, American
securities, foreign railways; telegraphic, insurance, steam-
ship, and miscellaneous shares; Cornish and Welsh
mines, foreign gold mines, &c.

With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.

Annual subscription, £11s. 1s. by post, £12 2s.; monthly subscription by post,
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London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE,
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET,
(and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.

TANKERVILLE.—This mine having been so fully reported on by the manager,
Captain Arthur Waters, I need make no further reference to its merits than to
refer my friends to an attentive perusal of same. I strongly advise an im-
mediate purchase of those shares, feeling confident they will still have a great rise
in price.

WEST TANKERVILLE should also be bought at once.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET (and Mining Exchange),
LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. W. H. CUELL,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

MR. WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, CORNHILL,
LONDON, E.C.
Dealer in British Mines, Stocks, Shares, &c.

MESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., 33, BISHOPSGATE
STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER,
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Persons desiring to purchase shares in the following mines can be supplied
through me for time on much below the quoted prices:—

Asheton.	Tankerville.	West Tankerville.
Great Rock.	Tan-yr-Allt.	Van.
Penrhyn.	Van Consols.	Don Pedro.
Pacific.	Chontales.	Sweetland Creek.
	West Pant-y-go.	

T. R., from his practical experience, is in a position to advise what shares
should be bought, sold, or avoided.

Money advanced on good mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of England.

Office hours Ten to Four.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
CHIEF OFFICES: 32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
CITY OFFICES: 33, MARK LANE, E.C.

We are prepared to negotiate the Purchase or Sale of Stocks and Shares in
Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Gas, Mining, and other
Financial Companies. BUSINESS in the following shares:—

Asheton.	Drake Walls.	South Cardigan.
Bronfloyd.	East Caradon.	Tan-yr-Allt.
Brwynpost.	Don Pedro.	Van.
Bwlich Consols.	East Lovell.	Van Consols.
Cefn Consols.	New Lovell.	West Maria.
Chiverton Moor.	Great Laxey.	South Condurrow.
Cardigan Bay Consols.	St. John del Rey.	Marke Valley.
Crown Quarry.	Morben.	Apperley.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—See report in this day's Journal.

SOUTH CARDIGAN.—We recommend the immediate purchase of these shares.

FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has FOR
SALE, at net prices, for cash, the following shares:—

50 Prince of Wales, 15s 6.	75 West Pant-y-go, 17s 6.	20 Aberdaunt, £5
50 Virtuous Lady, £2.	20 Tankerville, £17½.	paid, £4.
50 Pestarena, £1 3s 9d.	1 Devon Consols, £10s.	5 Nanglios, £23½.
55 Pen'Allt, £2 6s 6d.	100 Harwood Consols.	10 Tan-yr-Allt, £7½.
100 Nanteos Cons., 18s 6d.	20 Cefn Consols.	10 Great So. Chiverton.
10 Lwernow, 34s.	25 Bwlich Consols, £4 3 9.	10 Great Vor, £11¼.
50 Bronfloyd, £2¼.	100 Excelsior.	50 Great Royalton, 16s.
150 Holmbush and Kelly	20 Hammett, £4¼.	50 Caegynon.
Bray, 22s 6d.	100 Van United, (£1 pd.),	30 Great Rock.
15 Budnick Consols.	20s 6d.	50 West Tankerville.

BUYER of 50 West Maria, 200 Van Consols, 25 Rosewall Hill and Ransom
United, and 40 Kitty (St. Agnes). Sellers state lowest price.

EXCELSIOR TIN AND COPPER MINE.—Mr. HENRY MANSELL still recommends the
purchase of these shares, as likely for a rise of some hundreds per cent.
during the present year. Copies of Mr. J. H. Hitchens' recent report can be
had on application to the above address, where also specimens of the ore dis-
covered, plans of the mine, &c., can be seen.

Reference exchanged.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at
net prices in every description of security.

*SPECIAL BUSINESS in Bradrain Consols, Tankerville, West Pant-y-
go, Van, Van Consols, Rhydallog, Nanteos, Caldbeck Fells, South Merilyn,
Great Rock, Bronfloyd, Bwlich Consols, South Darren, and Chiverton Valley.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
AND MINER AGENT,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMPSON being in communication with some of the most experienced
miners in Wales, is in a position to afford reliable information to those seeking
investments in the lead mines of the Principality.

The investing public should not forget the severe lesson taught by the late
panic, that Stock Exchange prices by no means represent the intrinsic or per-
manent value of any property.

Mr. THOMPSON recommends the purchase of NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEACH
shares, as this mine will become the most valuable property in the district;
also of LLANIDLOES WHEAL VAN.

Advantage should be taken of the late fall in PACIFIC shares, which should
be bought, together with SWEETLAND CREEK.

Free on application a few remarks on "Mining in the Llanidloes (Van) dis-
trict," also on "The Science of Investments."

ENDEAN AND CO. STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphs, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Canals, Hotels, Mines (home and
abroad), Steamships, &c., together with every other description of Stocks,
Bought or Sold for cash or fortnightly settlement.

Our long experience has taught us to deal with caution. We act accordingly.
Investors can make money, and for safety they should do their business only
through us.

ENDEAN AND CO.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WOODHOUSE AND CO., 416, STRAND, LONDON,
E.C., have FOR SALE the following shares at net prices:—

50 Aberdaunt.	10 East Lovell, £26¼.	25 Pacific, £9 7-16ths.
10 Asheton, £9½.	5 Great Laxey, £17½.	50 Pen'Allt, £2 7-16ths.
25 Bwlich Consols, £2½.	ex div.	50 Rhydallog.
20 Bronfloyd, £1 3-10ths.	20 Great Vor, £11¼.	25 Tankerville, £17½.
10 Caegynon, ½ prem.	10 Hammett.	10 Tan-yr-Allt, £6½.
20 Cefn Consols.	2 Minera, £17½.	50 Taquaril, 7-16ths pm.
35 Don Pedro, £4 prem.	50 Nanteos Consols, £1.	3 Van, £80¼.
1 Devon Consols, £108.	50 New Lovell, £2¼.	50 Van Consols, £4¼.

Messrs. WOODHOUSE advise the purchase of Great Laxey, Minera, Nanteos
Consols, and Cefn Consols.

MR. JOHN GIBBS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

All kinds of shares bought and sold at closest market prices.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. G. E. HOOKE,
26, MARTIN'S LANE,
CANNON STREET, E.C.

MR. W. H. LANYON,
(Late of Kennell Gunpowder Company)
GUNPOWDER MERCHANT,
TRURO.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE
BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every description of shares BOUGHT AND SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

Business operations in Mining Shares effected at close market rates.

FOR SALE, free of commission—50 Virtuous Lady Mine shares, at £2 per
share.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).—Mr. T. E. THOMAS is PREPARED to do BUSINESS in
the shares of this company. The present price is £8 to £9 per share.
3, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C.

HOLMBUSH AND KELLY BRAY UNITED MINING
COMPANY (LIMITED), with shares, fully-paid and dividend-paying.
Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS, of 3, Great Winchester-street-buildings, has instruc-
tions to dispose of a further number of these shares, at 30s. per share net.

Second edition, price 6d.

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Now ready, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S.,

FOURTH EDITION OF

THE "LEAD MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE AND
MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"—districts comprising VAN, DYLIFFE, LIS-
BURN, EAST DARREN, SOUTH DARREN, CEFN BRWYN, and other important
Mines. With a MAP, showing the position of the different Mines, arranged
and drawn especially for this Pamphlet.

This edition is revised, with additional remarks, and brought up to the pre-
sent date. Price 1s.

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THE INVESTMENT CIRCULAR, published on the first Wednesday in each
month. Subscription, 5s. a year, including postage; a single copy, 6d.

THE HANDY-BOOK FOR INVESTORS, comprising a sketch of the Rise, Pro-
gress, and Present Character of every species of Investment, British, Colonial,
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BRITISH MINES AND MINING, comprising a comparison of Mining with
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dom, and a detailed account of the Tin, Copper, Lead, and other Mines in Corn-
wall, Devon, Salop, Wales, and the Isle of Man; with a complete Glossary of
Mining Terms. Bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.

Cheques to be crossed London and Westminster or Alliance Bank.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

WHEAL AGAR.—The various points of operation are worth £190 per fm. This
is the cheapest and most promising mine in the West, at £2 to £2¼ per share.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—A great rise will come in these shares ere long if
genuine merit regulates price.

MR. J. J. REYNOLDS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER
STREET BUILDINGS, has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

20 Aberdaunt.	25 Frontino.	50 So. Condurrow, 25s.
20 Asheton, £10½.	20 Great Laxey, £18½.	10 South Darren.
50 Australian Uni., £2¼.	10 Great North Laxey.	10 Sweetland Creek.
10 Bwlich Consols.	10 Great Rock.	3 Trumpet Consols.
20 Bronfloyd, £4 3s 9d.	10 Great Vor, £11¼.	5 Tan-yr-Allt.
15 Budnick Con., £2 8s 9.	10 Hammett.	10 Tankerville, £17½.
10 Chiverton Moor, £5½.	10 Marke Valley, £6 18 9.	20 Taquaril.
25 Caldbeck Fells.	20 New Lovell, £2½.	10 Tincroft, £27¼.
10 Chiverton Valley.	25 No. Trekerby, 14s 6d.	60 Virtuous Lady, £2.
15 Cefn Consols.	60 North Crofty.	10 Van, £81.
50 Don Pedro, £2¼ pm.	2 New Seton.	50 Van Consols, £4.
25 Drake Walls, 21s 6d.	50 Nanteos Consols.	25 West Stiperstones.
2 Devon Consols, £107½.	2 Providence, £40.	50 West Pant-y-go.
50 East New Lovell.	15 Pacific, £9½.	50 Wh. Grenville, £2¼.
5 East Lovell, £27.		

The Teign Valley Lead and Barytes

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), BRIDFORD, DEVON.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Deposit, 10s. per share, and 10s. on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

Sir LAWRENCE PALK, Bart., M.P., Haldon House, Devon.
E. BRYDGES WILLYAMS, Esq., M.P., Nanckivell, Cornwall.
Col. BRENT (Director of the London and South-Western Railway Company), Woodbury, Devon.
R. T. HEAD, Esq., The Briars, near Exeter.
Dr. TREFFRY, Place, Fowey, Cornwall.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Bishopsgate-street, London, and Exeter.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. O. HARRIS.

OFFICES,—2 AND 3, GANDY STREET, EXETER.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to work the lead and barytes mines on the Venn and Birehaller estates, Bridford, Devon, of which leases have been obtained at 1-15th royalty for lead and other metals.

The property is 640 fms. in length on the course of the lodes, and is situated north of Frank Mills, in the same valley, and contains the same lodes. Frank Mills Mine has returned within the past twelve months above £16,000 worth of lead ore, leaving a net profit of above £5000 for the adventurers.

It is estimated that there are about 100,000 tons of barytes already discovered above the adit level, and that it can be raised and sold, either in its unmanufactured or manufactured state, at a large profit.

Applications for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the company's offices, of whom full prospectuses and information can be obtained.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Terras Tin Mining Company, Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £25,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, WHICH ARE FULLY PAID-UP.

The whole of the shares are taken up. A portion of the shares are to be disposed of at £1 5s. per share, and a limited number only will be sold at that price, as they will very materially advance in value in a short time.

The directors will be chosen at the first general meeting, to be held at Thomas's Hotel, Grampound Road, Cornwall, on Thursday, the 21st April, 1870, at One o'clock in the afternoon.

SOLICITOR—EDWARD CHILCOTT, Esq., Tavistock.

BANKERS—WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, Bristol and Tavistock.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. S. PEARCE, Upland Villa, Watts' Road, Tavistock.

RESIDENT AGENT—Captain JOHN EDWARDS, St. Stephen's by St. Austell.

This valuable and extensive tin mine is situated in the parish of St. Stephen's-by-St. Austell, Cornwall, and distant about two miles from Grampound Road Railway Station, on the Cornwall Railway, and five miles from St. Austell, and is held from E. Beauchamp Tucker, Esq., and others under a lease for 21 years from August 2, 1869.

One of the great features of this property is that there is an extraordinary productive tin-bearing elvan course running through the entire length of the set, and is from 30 to 50 feet in width. This most productive elvan course has been opened and worked upon in a small way by Mr. Hocking, who first discovered it, and raised a quantity of tin in a few months. It will still be worked as an open cutting or quarry, and as this great lode runs with the rise of the hill it will consequently be worked with the greatest possible speed and economy, and for many years the workings will be above water level. The value in tin ore in reserves now standing in this elvan course already ascertained, estimating only 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of stuff, amounts to no less a sum than £1,200,000. This it should be observed is estimating the tin from the elvan course only, putting it at 220,000 cubic fathoms, according to the estimate of Capt. James (see his report). It has been proved practically, by the erection of a small water-wheel and a few stamps, that out of 1000 tons of the stuff taken without selection from this great elvan course, and only from 4 to 25 feet below the surface, it produces not less than 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of the stuff. The produce of the elvan course has also been critically tested with the greatest possible care by men experienced in every known method of assaying, and great practical mining experience. It has also been proved that by going deeper proceeding into the hill, the produce of tin from this elvan course has very much increased in quantity, quality, and value. Estimating only 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of the stuff, this would leave (after all expenses) a profit of not less than £50 per cent. It is obvious that the profit may be almost indefinitely increased by providing additional stamping power, the rich tin-producing stuff being comparatively inexhaustible and inexpensively wrought. Besides this most productive elvan course there are numerous tin lodes running transverse from the elvan course, and forming junctions with it, and at these junctions, and in these lodes especially, for some distance each side of the elvan course very rich deposits of tin will be found. One of these lodes has already been unexpectedly cut in taking out the foundations for the engine-house, and within 6 feet from the surface it is producing very rich tin stuff, some of which yields about 50 per cent. clean tin. In making the calculations of the tin that will be raised it should be borne in mind that no calculation has been made for the tin that will be raised from the defined lodes, but as they are so large and rich, immense additional profits cannot fail being made when they are more fully developed. It will be observed that this enterprise is not in the category of ordinary mining, partaking in no degree of the hazards connected therewith. No business or investment can be more safe and secure for positive returns. It will be important to notice that, as the mine will be worked open as a quarry and different from all other mines, no expensive and ponderous machinery will be required for hauling and pumping. Here the tin is to be seen throughout the whole length of the elvan course, and is no exception. The existence of the tin in vast and most remunerative quantities is placed beyond doubt. It is also beyond doubt that the profits will be very much augmented, and instead of £50 per cent., cent. per cent. or more per annum on the capital stock may be reasonably expected. The works on the mine are in rapid progress, a steam-engine, is heads of stamps, and the necessary dressing floors are being erected, and by the 1st of May next the whole will be completed and in full work, and in June next a large quantity of tin will be in the market, and sales of tin continued monthly, which will furnish not only early but large and probably augmenting dividends.

The only contract that affects the company is dated the 4th day of March, 1870, and is made between Isaiah William Bright Dainty, and William Henry Winter Dainty, of the one part, and Joseph Gilbert Martien, of the other part. Shares can be purchased of the secretary, Mr. W. S. Pearce, Upland Villa, Watts' Road, Tavistock, who is authorised to transfer a limited number at £1 5s. per share.

All the shares are full paid-up, and no further liability is attached to them. Persons applying for shares may at the same time forward cheques or cash to the company's bankers, Tavistock, or to the secretary, who will immediately thereafter transmit certificate for the shares.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE LATE CAPTAIN JAMES, OF REDRUTH.

"I find the length of the set to be upwards of a mile, and the breadth all that is necessary for carrying out extensive operations. There are several known east and west lodes in the set, which of themselves render the property worthy of attention; but the most important feature is the extraordinary tin-bearing elvan course, which traverses the whole of its length. Its width is nearly 40 feet, about 20 of which is of a compact nature, and about 10 feet on each side is very soft and easily taken away. According to experiments made by the water stamps now at work, the hard portions will produce 1 cwt. of tin to 10 tons of stuff, and the softer part about 50 lbs. to 10 tons. The facilities for working it are all that can be desired. The hill into which it runs rises so abruptly, that at a very trifling cost you may obtain tinstone enough above the line of the valley, and by an open cutting (for no underground working will be required) to employ almost any amount of stamping power for a considerable length of time. In fact the quantity of tin-bearing rock that will work at a good profit is unlimited. By excavating the soft part first, the hard will easily come away; so that the cost of preparing it for the stamps will be very little indeed. Taking all the advantages into consideration, I do say that a ton of tin should be brought into market for even less than £30. I find that, reckoning the tin ground to be 30 feet wide (and it exceeds that), you have 220,000 cubic fathoms, which judging from the average produce of what has already been broken, and the fair trial made, as well as what I have seen of it myself as it stands, is worth at the present low price of tin (this was written in 1865) the sum of £250,000, which probably exceeds the value of reserves of any tin mine in Cornwall. The profit you may expect to realise if due economy be observed amounts to no less a sum than £275,000. I have based my calculation of profit upon the produce of the tinstone only a few feet below the surface, and upon the present exceptionally low price of tin."

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT BY GEORGE HENWOOD, Esq., M.E. (Inspection made in 1865).

"Several lodes on your set have been tested for tin, and proved beyond all doubt to contain that ore in remunerative quantities; my attention and remarks, however, will be principally devoted to an extraordinary 'elvan' or cross-course, which, if fully developed by adequate capital and modern mechanical appliances, will, of itself, constitute a large and lasting dividend mine. This vast lode will yield any required quantity of tinstone; the supply can only be limited by the power you may employ to procure it. You may positively work it for 50 years as an open quarry, for such it literally will be. You may go to the south-western end of the elvan at a distance of 80 fms. from your present workings, and bring in a cutting, without even an adit to quarry or stopes a back or heading of not less than 60 to 70 fathoms deep. From this point east the hill rises until a depth of 20 fathoms more will be attained, so that you may raise a supply for 500 heads of stamps for the entire period of your lease, without cost of engine (beyond

stamping power), coals, candles, or timber. The very fair trial to which the produce already raised for proof shows the whole lode stamped as broken, without any selection, to yield 1 cwt. of black tin to the 100 sacks of stone, an average quite equal to many of the most celebrated and remunerative of the western deep and extensively wrought mines! You have a great many advantages at the Terras Mine not attainable in most situations, but not to be overlooked in a financial point of view:—good roads through the very centre of the set, proximity to the Cornwall Railway; water for dressing purposes, with the least constructed, and an admirably situated piece of ground for laying out floors within 20 yards of the proposed quarry. To obtain success nothing will be required but spirited management and extensive working with proper capital; these provided, the Terras Mines will soon be parallel with the best tin mines, and become dividend paying, irrespective of the vicissitudes in the price of tin. You have precisely the kind of work known as "old men's" backs, the remains of which are so plentifully found in the two counties, and the extent of which attest the vast produce formerly extracted. I have examined a parcel of tin stamped out and dressed for sale, and find it requires no burning, but may be sent to the smelting-house as soon as washed clean."

Terras Tin Mine, March 1.—This valuable piece of tin mining property is situated in the parish of St. Stephen's-by-St. Austell, in Cornwall. The set is extensive, being about 3½ mile from north to south, and about ¼ mile from east to west, and contains eight known east and west lodes from 3 to 6 ft. wide, some of which have been worked on the backs by the old men, and there can be no question that large quantities of tin have been raised therefrom. On the northern part of the set an adit level has been driven from the valley up to within 30 fms. of some of the lodes, which adit would, if continued, cut the lodes at about 35 fms. from the surface, leaving very valuable tin ground for stamping, all of which lodes cross the elvan course hereinafter alluded to. In sinking for the foundation of the stamps engine-house we discovered a caunter lode about 2½ ft. wide, which is composed of capel and peach, with large stones containing nearly one-half tin of good quality. We shall commence driving on the course of this lode, and in extending the drive about 15 fathoms we shall have about 15 fms. of backs, and at which point it will form a junction with the great elvan course which passes through the centre of the set, and which runs nearly north and south. The average yield of black tin per ton of stone from this elvan course is from 40 to 12 lbs. per ton, and this elvan course will be worked open like a quarry, and worked above the water level. I consider this rich elvan course, coupled with the east and west lodes, second to no other mine in the county; and I cannot, in my opinion, fail in giving large profits for the necessary capital to work the mine. The stamps-engine and necessary appliances to work 48 heads of stamps are being erected and prepared, the dressing-floors are in course of construction, and hope to have them all in full operation by the 1st of May next. I have seen the place of tin mining property is highly worthy the attention of mining gentlemen, and which I can confidently recommend as a good and safe investment. JOHN EDWARDS.

Terras, St. Stephens, April 26, 1869.—In reply to your enquiries, I beg to say that I discovered the elvan course which you have in your set in 1864, and in working it I found 1 cwt. of black tin to the 100 sacks, being equal to 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of the stone as broken down and taken in its whole without selection, and the deeper I went the more tin the elvan course turned out to be. At the time referred to the elvan was worked upon on the top of the hill only, as the grant did not extend to the valley, and the consequence was that much of the stone had to be shammed to be got to surface. Under the present grant the elvan might be opened upon at the foot of the hill, and a sufficient quantity of stuff might be obtained from one terrace alone to keep 90 heads of stamps going; with additional stages at still higher terraces a sufficient quantity of work might be obtained for almost any number of stamp-heads. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the average produce from the elvan would not be less than the quantity already stated, and that the whole of the work—including removing of the surface burden, blasting, breaking into size, stamping and dressing, so as to prepare for the market—would be taken readily on tribute, so as to leave a handsome profit to the adventurers. Indeed, I do not believe that there is any tin mine now at work in Cornwall which, in proportion to the outlay, would prove so profitable as this mine, for it must be remembered that there will be no deep mining required of necessity, as all the work can be done by open cutting. I have said of necessity, although I am of opinion that the deeper you go the richer will be the course of tin. I regard this as an investment and not as a speculation. JAMES HOCKING.

Holmbush and Kelly Bray Mines, Feb. 22, 1870.—We have carefully inspected the Terras Tin Mine, and find the set to be about 700 fms. in length, with a rich tin-bearing elvan course traversing the whole of its length. This elvan course is from 24 to 30 ft. wide, or more. We find that the former workers have taken away from pits sunk and stopes thereof about 90 fms. of ground, from which they returned and sold the following batches of tin, at the Charles Town Smelting-House, Cornwall, and the following shows the quantities sold, which we copied from the sale bills:—

TERRAS MINES—BLACK TIN SOLD.									
July 21, 1865	11, 50, 1, 61b.	at	£52	0	0	.....	£65	15	9
Aug. 26, 1865	0 2 3 14	.....	at	25	0	0	.....	3 11	11-£ 69 7 8
Sept. 23, 1865	0 1 0 4	.....	at	30	0	0	.....	1 10	1- 30 15 5
Oct. 28, 1865	0 0 0 31	.....	at	35	0	0	.....	1 9	8- 44 17 6
Nov. 26, 1865	0 2 2 17	.....	at	25	0	0	.....	4 12	10- 55 7 4
Dec. 22, 1865	0 1 3 24	.....	at	37	0	0	.....	3 12	8- 43 6 1
	0 15 2 14	.....	at	25	0	0	.....	4 5	3- 46 6 3
	0 0 2 0 18	.....	at	27	0	0	.....	4 0	0- 46 6 3
Total	.....							

Estimating the weight of ground at 14 tons per fathom will give 1260 tons, and will produce 5 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. 23 lbs. of tin, or about 10 lbs. to every ton of stuff. With regard to the produce of tin in the elvan, this is one of the most convincing proofs that can be given. In excavating ground for the engine-house a tin lode has been discovered about 20 fms. off this elvan course, which lode runs into and crosses the elvan. We carefully examined it, and found it to be about 3 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, on an average about 28 lbs. to the ton of stuff. We most confidently believe that when this lode and also the elvan is seen at a little depth greater results will be realised. With regard to the cost of raising and dressing, seeing the advantages there are of working it open and tramming it into the stamps for many years, we consider that about £30 or £35 per ton will cover all expenses, which will give very large profits. The present price of tin is 27s. per ton. THOMAS ODGERS, W. JOHNS.

P.S.—We find that in addition to the tin sold above 1 ton 7 cwts. 0 qrs. 24 lbs. of tin was also taken and sold from the said pit, making in the whole 6 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., which gives about 1 cwt. of tin to 10 tons of elvan stone,

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The report for 1869-70 of the General Company for Promoting the National Industry of Belgium states that about 363 per cent. of its capital, or 1,048,370l., is invested in collieries. These investments in 1869 yielded 44,185l., or 4.21 per cent. The investments made by the company in metallurgical establishments amounted to 288,750l., or 10 per cent. of the capital; the return yielded by these enterprises last year was 16,329l., or 5.65 per cent. The income derived by the company from its metallurgical investments showed an increase last year, but there was a considerable falling off in the return realised on the colliery investments, the average falling from 6.04 per cent. in 1868 to 4.21 per cent. in 1869, as already indicated. There is little that is novel to report in connection with the Belgian iron trade. All the works are still well provided with orders, which assure them employment for some time to come, and prices are by consequence firmly maintained. Merchants' iron of every description, casting and refining pig, &c., are taken off as fast as they are produced; and upon the whole, the current of affairs has become rather more active. Contracts are about to be let for the supply in three lots of 1850 tons of cast-steel Bessemer Vignoles rails, with fish-plates, bolts, &c.; a sharp competition is anticipated. Contracts have just been let for 380 coal trucks for the Belgian State Railways. The Morlaix Company, of which M. Delecourt is managing director, obtained a large share of the order—190 trucks. M. Cabany, of Gand, secured the contract for the remainder. It is announced that the Department of Public Works will let next month further contracts for 1200 trucks for the conveyance of coal, iron, and heavy goods; these 1200 trucks will have to be delivered before the winter. Such additional supply of rolling stock as the State must greatly increase the efficiency of the traffic service of the State lines, and if private companies imitate in this particular the example of the State system all will go well. Some complaints are still heard, however, on the part of colliery proprietors and foremasters with reference to the supplies of rolling stock on the Northern of France and the Great Central Belgian Railways. The Belgian coal trade continues in an active and animated state, and an advance of 10d. per ton is noted. Coal of every description would seem indeed to be obtaining more and more considerable outlets in proportion as the condition of metallurgy and of other industries using this combustible improves. Coal for domestic purposes has been in strong demand, in consequence of the unusual coldness of the weather. The Belgian export coal trade is considerably extending, especially towards France, where the want of this combustible makes itself felt to a grave extent. The parliamentary enquiry which is now proceeding into the state of French industry has furnished Belgian coalowners with an occasion for making fresh efforts for securing the abolition of the 10s. per ton levied on Belgian coal entering France. The Pieu Centre Colliery Company, at Pieu, has just brought into operation a group of 24 coke-furnaces.

We may note that the Vieille-Montagne Mines and Foundries Company proposes to declare a dividend for 1869 of 16s. per share. The Monceau-sur-Sambre Blast-Furnaces Company will also pay next month a dividend of 2l. per share in respect to 1869. The Kessales Collieries Company, at Jemeppe-lez-Liege, has fixed its dividend for 1869 at 1l. 12s. per share. The Carmaux Mines Company has fixed its dividend for 1869 at 17s. 6d. per share. Messrs. Fox, Walker, and Co., of Bristol, and the Avonside Engine Company, of Bristol, recently sent in tenders for supplying a number of locomotives required in connection with the Berg and Mark (Prussian) Railway; the English tenders were, however, sensibly higher than those delivered by Prussian firms.

A decided improvement may be reported in the state of the French metallurgical markets. In the Haute-Marne orders have become more pressing, and the provinces by their orders for iron and foundry articles have supplied the establishments of the group with an unusually satisfactory current of orders. The trade, accordingly regards the future with more composure, since work, which threatened to make default, is now assured for a more or less lengthened period. Puddled charcoal-made iron, as well as fine-grained iron, has been for several days past the object of sustained transactions; the orders received, however, relate principally to classes of inferior quality. Cast-iron, on the other hand, is in comparatively limited demand. In presence of the revival which has taken place in affairs, rolled iron from coke-made pig, first quality, is held at 9l. 8s. per ton; several forges even carry the quotation to 9l. 12s. per ton. Other articles remain without change at previous quotations. The authorities have decided that navigation duties should be collected as from April 1, 1870, on the canals from the Aisne to the Marne, and from the Marne to the Rhine. Decrees of Feb. 9, 1869, and 1869, suspended, as regards the effect of a decree of Feb. 9, 1869, fixing tolls to be collected on canals and rivers; this suspension was made by reason of the irregularity in the draught of water, and the non-completion of certain works required to secure a good and satisfactory navigation between Paris and Strasbourg. The price of rough refining pig has been well sustained in the Moselle group; some new contracts are stated to have been concluded at the old rates, or at 2l. 18s. per ton at the producing works. Iron quotations have also been well supported. The Creuzot Works sustain a serious competition with the Moselle Works on the market of Alsace. The Paris market has a little recovered from the stagnation in which it had been languishing for some time past. Affairs have regained a certain activity, and prices show great firmness; no advance has, however, been at present established. The entry into Paris is officially recorded of 1610 tons of iron for building purposes, and 795 tons of castings for building purposes in January, 1870; in January, 1869, the corresponding imports were 3320 tons of iron, and 1418 tons of castings. The coal workers of the department of the Nord, the Loire, and the Pas-de-Calais still continue extremely busy, and find it impossible to execute all the orders which present themselves. Although the production of the mines in question has been carried to the utmost practicable present limits, the coalowners have found it impossible to meet the requirements which consumers are now putting forward. Further, many contracts have fallen into arrears in consequence of the inadequacy of means of transport. Prices remain stationary, but are very firm. Freighters have not at present experienced any change, notwithstanding the animation which prevails in affairs. The Paris coal market displays little change; sales are still made regularly at well sustained prices. The Parisian Gas Company, concluding that coal is becoming increasingly scarce at Paris, has sent agents into all the principal French coal basins to obtain supplies at any cost.

Copper has scarcely sustained the improvement which took place in it a few days since. At Havre, Chilean in bars has been quoted at 68l. to 68l. 8s., refined Chilean at 74l., and pure Peruvian minerals at 70l. to 70l. 10s. per ton. The Paris copper market has been rather weaker. The advices from the German markets do not present much interest; there is no animation, and prices are sustained with some difficulty. At Rotterdam tin has been very quiet; we shall have something to say of the sale of the Society of Commerce next week. The last mail from the Dutch Indies brings the intelligence that the production of the island of Banca in 1869 amounted to 67,934 piculs, against 66,210 piculs in 1868. There has been no very material movement in lead. Zinc has been somewhat neglected. The Vieille Montagne Company is about to work mines of zinc in the Nador mountains, in Algeria; the minerals will be treated at Certe (France), where the company proposes to establish works.

DIAMOND MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—It is stated that the ground of the Mudgee Gold and Diamond Company has yielded another very fine lot of 121 diamonds, one of which weighed 2½ carats. The Australian Diamond Mines Company have obtained, with one machine, 171 diamonds and 38 ozs. of gold. The gold yield has more than paid the expenses of the month. This latter company has sent to England in all 179 diamonds. The 6-carat diamond sent by them to Europe to be cut has been returned to Melbourne. It now weighs 3.16th carats, and is exquisitely brilliant and pure. Its value is exceptional, as it is the first large-sized Australian gem that has been discovered.

THE COPPER TRADE IN AMERICA.—The year just closed has been one of unusual interest and disappointment to speculators and dealers in ingot copper, the price having oscillated between 21 and 22 ½ per lb.—the former being the present nominal price for all kinds, the latter the figure at which the article was freely dealt in during the consideration of the Copper Tariff Bill by Congress last winter. Owing to the artificial means brought to its support by legislative action, and trusting with implicit confidence in higher prices, production throughout the country was greatly stimulated:—

Lake Superior regions having sent to this market about	.....Lbs.	30,000,000
Tennessee Copper Company furnishing (say) about	.....Lbs.	2,000,000
Baltimore Copper Company furnishing (say) about	.....Lbs.	4,000,000
Bergensport (now closed) and Taunton Copper Company about	.....Lbs.	2,000,000

Making a total production ofLbs. 38,000,000
Add stock on hand at the beginning of the yearLbs. 12,000,000

Give us a stock ofLbs. 40,000,000
From which to draw for consumption (say)Lbs. 26,000,000

Leaving a surplus stock, Jan. 1, 1870, ofLbs. 14,000,000

Manufacturers are now carrying all that their present and prospective requirements demand, which is not less thanLbs. 6,000,000
The imports of copper into the United Kingdom for 1869 exceeded the exports about 42,500,000 lbs., to which, if there be added the home production of 20,000,000 lbs., gave for use 62,500,000 lbs. The highest price for English tough cast in London during the last 20 years has been 26l. per ton; the lowest, 70l. per ton—the present price. Such is the effect of Protection. —New York Tribune.

THE NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope or 1 adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first-class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price, and which may be seen, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it cut has been returned to Melbourne. It now weighs 3.16th carats, and is exquisitely brilliant and pure. Its value is exceptional, as it is the first large-sized Australian gem that has been discovered.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—INDIGESTION, BILIOUS HEADACHES.—These ailments may sometimes be considered by the young and thoughtless to be trifling inconveniences, but it should be borne in mind that, by simple indigestion and neglect, they often end most seriously. The pills without delay rectify a deranged stomach; they take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated ointment over the pit of the stomach and liver, and they at once perceive a change for the better in their system, spirits, appetite, strength, and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting. They preserve from a recurrence of the malady. Holloway's pills will be found to purify the blood, and give healthy action to every nerve.

THE CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The chief event of the week has been the considerable decline in East Lovell, which, immediately after the inspection on the 23d inst., began to recede, until, on Monday last, there were sellers either "on bear" or panicked holders at 23. The most alarming reports were in circulation as to the state of the winze, which was stated to have been from being worth 1000*l.* per fathom to a comparatively valueless condition. Yesterday, however, the inspectors found that, although the winze is not so good as it was, it was still worth from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per fathom, and gave promise of speedy improvement. The end now being driven in under this winze is quite as good as ever, 150*l.* per fathom, and further confirms the contradiction of the report that the lode in the winze had been "cut out." The meeting will be held on Thursday next, when a dividend of 2*l.* per share will be declared.

It is stated that the West Basset adventurers have already expended 14,000*l.* on account of the boundary costs, which, unfortunately, still remains unsettled. If these could be got rid of, and the mine fairly clear of litigation, it is expected that it would be profitable. The ropes and chains for drawing purposes are now to be supplied by the Cornish Rope Works, and most dangerous machinery will be supplied to draw up their stuff from underground with greater facility, and with less consumption of coal. The wire-rope is also far less liable to injury from breakage. The extra quantity of coal required for the pumping-engines during the early part of the year still tends to keep up

the amount of costs, but it is hoped that at the next meeting a profit of \$500. will be shown.

Another firm as competitors for our lead ores has come into the market—Messrs. Weston and Collingborn—but their tender was the lowest for Wheal Mary Ann ores on March 24—11. 10s. per ton below the buyers, the Barry Port Company.—West Briton.

Original Correspondence.

NEVADA—ITS CLIMATE, METALS, AND RESOURCES.

SIR.—Will you oblige by affording me space for a few remarks on the subject of the above heading, concerning which it would appear from occasional remarks in your valuable Journal that wrong impressions have been made in London. That there is a striking contrast between Nevada and its sister State of California, and, again, between it and the territory of Utah, will not be denied; but that the differences are such as to constitute any obstruction, or even detriment, to the development of its metalliferous resources cannot be substantiated. The course of Nature, everywhere uniform in the operation of its laws, differs, however, in the production of its results. Climatic differences affect organic laws, and to some extent the inorganic, but not in the same sense. In no case that I am aware of has its influence extended to the mineral kingdom—the seat of whose empire and laboratory being beyond its reach. Now, all differences of climate, it is well known, do not produce corresponding advantages or disadvantages arbitrarily; they may or may not exist. Climatic influence in its application to mining is merely relative, and the criteria of the force or value of differences must be determined and estimated by the greatest quantity of effective work which can be performed by the same or similar agencies and instrumentalities, in the same or similar spaces of time, with the least amount of injury to the instruments employed, whether human or mechanical.

California boasts of possessing every kind of climate, and must, therefore, be subject to the extremes of heat and cold. Nevada cannot say so much; her climate is equable—summer's heat not oppressive, and winter's cold not severe, especially in the day time, and certainly such as not to retard the operations of mining at any season of the year. This may be better judged of from the following:—I have spent five winters here, and have never yet seen snow of the average depth of 2 ft. on the ground at any time, and never but once anything approaching to that.

It would be far from my purpose in writing you to challenge the resources of Nevada against those of any other State; for, whatever may be my personal opinion in this respect, it would ill become me to express it in this connection. That it has vast resources I know, but whether more vast or more inviting than those of any other State I do not know, and will not presume to determine; but this I do know, that its local circumstances and surroundings can never be successfully urged and maintained to its prejudice, and in favour of any other State. Reviewed from whatever point it may be, things will be found to be double—one against another; or as we sometimes express it, there is never an advantage without a corresponding disadvantage.

An article appeared in the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 11 claiming for the mines of Colorado a superiority to those of Nevada, and basing such claim on a selected sample or two of the ores, amounting in the aggregate to about 30 tons, and of a value but little exceeding the average yield of the entire district of Austin. I have no doubt that they have rich ores and good mines in Colorado, but would that correspondent be good enough to inform your readers how long he calculates it will be before the aggregate of mines of Colorado will be productive of as much bullion as one of the Nevada—Comstock—lodes has been. It seems strange that in referring to the metalliferous wealth of Nevada the Comstock and White Pine product of the precious metals should have been overlooked, but probably that individual mind was concentrated on some other of Nevada's mines figuring prominently in London at about that time—I refer to those of the Reese River—Austin—district, and now in the possession of an English company. If this conjecture be but approximately correct, I will only add it evidences by no means a contemptible ambition, for to eclipse, or even to emulate, the wealth and resources of Austin is a task of no easy accomplishment; and it not unfrequently happens that the ambition to do a thing by no means pre-supposes the ability to do it. Facts are stubborn things, and none more seemingly, as well as really, so than those that cannot be put into operation. It certainly cannot be wrong to ventilate the merits of one's own mines, but to do so at the expense of others is at all times reprehensible, and alike repugnant to reason and sense. The condition of things is that Nevada has a reputation, and a consequent future established, not by irresponsible and gratuitous newspaper articles, but by the sheer and incontestable logic of events, expressed and attested by its constant yield of the precious metals, which I need scarcely say are self-evidencing, convincing, and satisfying.

To speak of the State as being destitute of water simply implies a destitution or lack of knowledge in the party himself of the thing spoken of. The terms have no application whatever, except in a limited and qualified sense, and, as such, might be applied with equal propriety to many other countries. The mountains here, especially those comprising the metalliferous ones, are vast store-houses of water, as well as of metallic and other minerals; and in some cases hundreds of streams, abounding with the most delicious trout, flow from the sides of a single mountain range—the "Forebe," to wit, in which is situated the "Lane and Fuller" Mines, recently examined by Messrs. Batters and Salmon, assisted by Capt. J. Barratt, and since purchased by the company they represented. The waters issuing from the mountains do not, however, continue to flow at the surface on entering the valleys, unless in very exceptional cases, and then only for comparatively short distances; they sink through the alluvium, of which the valleys principally consist, to a considerable depth, and thence flow in subterranean channels somewhere, it is supposed, at about the centre of the valleys on the bare bed rock. But whether central or otherwise is a matter of no moment, since we know that they sink and flow on in their invisible channels for scores of miles, until obstructed by some impediment which operates as a natural dam, and brings the waters again to the surface, but only to disappear as soon as the obstructing cause has been traversed. It would be interesting to know the origin of such dams, whether igneous or otherwise, but at present, and probably for some time to come, it must remain a subject for conjecture. Notwithstanding this, the mountain streams are sufficient for all the purposes of mining and agriculture, excepting as a motive power on anything like a large scale for machinery. Steam, so far as our knowledge at present extends, must be the power employed in draining the mines, and raising and reducing the ores. Such rivers as the Truckee, Carson, Humboldt, &c., though respectively sufficient in volume, are too remote from the mines to be available, and can only, therefore, subserve partial and local interests. The allegation has also been made that there is a scarcity of workmen in the State to ensure regularity of progress, and therefore satisfactory success, in any enterprise of mining. The converse, I regret to say, is the truth—workmen are more abundant than work; so that if 1000 men were wanted immediately there would be but little, if any, more difficulty in obtaining them than there would be in California or Cornwall at the present time. None of these things make against the development of the State. The beneficial influences which have operated, and are still operative, are not peculiar in American mining, but are entirely extraneous to the State itself, and beyond its controul. I could enumerate these, but it would require more space than I could hope would be allotted me in your columns. Suffice it to say that the lack of enterprise is not because there is no sufficient or sufficiently inviting field, nor because there is not sufficient wealth in the country to be applied to this industry; but it is because there is a want of clear comprehension of what mining is, and what its requirements are, and the absence of that patient and persevering spirit indispensably necessary to the success of every arduous undertaking, especially mining. Further, I would not have it understood because I have made mention of no other districts than those of the Comstock, White Pine, and Austin that there are no others worthy of being spoken of. I should very much regret if such were the case, as my own interests are identified with mines remote from either of those.

The soil of Nevada is rich, not only in the valleys, but extending

high up into the mountains, as evidenced by the quantity and quality of its vegetation, especially its grasses; in proof of which I need only mention the classes of rocks of which the mountains consist. There are the granites (principally secondary), gneiss, chloritic, porphyritic, and syenite, primitive granite being of rare occurrence. Basalt, trachyte, the slates and limestones abundant, the latter of every variety from transitions or stratified limestone up to the highest and finest crystalline or saccharine marble. Intermediate are the porphyries, greenstones, tufas, and other members of the trap rock family.

A word to our Colorado friend in conclusion. I would advise him when he next seeks comparisons for the purpose of enlarging the prospects and importance of his own mines relatively, to turn his attention in some other direction. Nevada has too good a record, written in imperishable characters, and her march amid the constellations of mines to day, of the first order, is as brilliant as ever. Her pedestal is bullion, and her destiny to enlarge and increase it indefinitely. We do not say of other States they cannot emulate Nevada; let them try. All well-directed efforts are laudable, and emulation praiseworthy. But we do say, it will be as much as California can do to maintain her supremacy in mining over Nevada, and that the ambition of any other State to do so must be regarded as having its basis in the "wish" rather than in the "prospects" or chance of success.

I will add, in conclusion—that to detract from the merits and well-earned reputation of others for the purpose of augmenting one's own, by comparison, is alike a hopeless and inglorious enterprise, especially in its application to mining.

Ellsworth, Nye County, Nevada, March 1.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement].

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND.

Although the minerals of Ireland have hitherto contributed comparatively little to the national wealth, the fact that even with the limited attention they have received the Irish mines return 247,870l. is some evidence that with the extension of enterprise they may be made to yield reasonable profit. In the seven coal districts there are but 73 collieries, and of these 39 were idle in 1867, the remaining 34 giving only 125,000 tons of coal of medium quality. Of this the Leinster and Munster fields yielded 75,000 tons of anthracite and small coal, whilst the remaining 50,000 tons consisted of bituminous coal from the Ulster and Connaught districts.

The coal-island district, near Dungannon, county Tyrone, occupies about 7000 acres, and contains six workable beds of coal, of considerable thickness, but it has several faults. The Connaught field is constituted of the hills around Lough Allen, which forms its centre. Its greatest length is about 16 miles, and its greatest breadth about the same, its total area being about 180,000 acres. The district contains a large quantity of coal, and is rich in ironstone. But the most important coal field in Ireland is that of Leinster; it consists of a ridge of steep hills about 800 or 1000 ft. high, extending for many miles through Kilkenny, Queen's County, and part of Carlow. The Tipperary coal field is separated from that just mentioned by the River Nore, and is about 20 miles long by 6 miles broad, and there are various other coal fields which, with proper energy, could be made to yield, at least, some aid to the wealth of the country. The present consumption of coal in Ireland is somewhat under 3,000,000 tons. With regard to peat, the chief other source of fuel, its quantity has generally been far over-stated. The total area of turf, or peat bog, in Ireland is estimated at 2,830,000, nearly one-half of which is mountain bog, mostly available for pasturage. The flat bogs are the source of domestic fuel, but they are not available for manufacturing purposes, owing to the want of density of turf, and its consequent insufficient concentration of heat. The density of a small proportion of the turf can, no doubt, be increased by artificial means—compression, &c., but with the greater part of it the treatment of the natural turf to render it fit for manufacturing purposes is commercially impracticable.

Of the metalliferous mines of Ireland much has frequently been written in the *Mining Journal*, yet at present the returns from Ireland's metal mines annually may almost be reckoned by tens of thousands. Enough has been done in Ireland in the way of exploration to prove that the metalliferous mines are capable of yielding a fair profit upon a reasonable outlay; yet, in consequence of the difficulty of securing efficient management, and the too free circulation of adverse and erroneous rumours as to the geological prospects of the properties, but few mines have been developed to any important extent; and, although these few have given excellent results, there is still difficulty in obtaining capital from the public to work others which are equally well situated. Ireland may be at some disadvantage from the absence of extensive coal fields, but the disadvantage is a very small one, for with ordinary care coals could always be laid down quite as cheaply at the mines in the south-west of Ireland as they can at most of the mines in Cornwall.

THE MINES OF MOUZAIA.—A recent number of the *Revue Contemporaine* contains an account of a visit made by Colonel de Lacombe to the lately abandoned mines of Mouzaia, in the province of Alger, which are situated in a spur of the Atlas chain, between Blidah and Medeah. There is a tradition that these mines were worked under the Romans by persecuted Christians; but they were forgotten until the expedition of Marshal Clauzel, in 1830, revealed the existence of copper and iron. The ore is *cuvette gris*, a mineral belonging in part to the species tennantite, and in part to fahlerz; the yield of copper varying from 5 to 25 per cent. *Cuvette gris* in other localities, frequently contains a noteworthy amount of silver, from which valuable impurity the ore from Mouzaia is probably free. At any rate, no mention is made of it. The gangue is chiefly baryte and carbonate of iron. A company was organised in 1846 to work the mines. After a period of success and then a period of failure, it ended in 1860 most disastrously for the shareholders. The principal obstacles against which the company had to contend were the unhealthiness of the village and the badness of the superfluous water—both evils that an intelligent management might have overcome. M. de Lacombe, however, states that some of the workmen earned 24 francs per diem. The ore was principally derived from the North and South Nemours lodes and the intermediate veins. These lodes are very powerful; in one part a mass of pure ore was cut, attaining the breadth of 7 metres; so that there is a good chance of success for the mines of Mouzaia when worked under a skilful and strictly economical administration. The veins are irregular, and much interrupted by faults, the geology of the country being intricate; but similar and even greater difficulties have been successfully overcome elsewhere. The ore received a preliminary treatment in the furnaces at Mouzaia, by which it was reduced to a rich matte; this matte was shipped to Garonte, where its metallurgy was completed in the works of the company. These smelting-works seem—more than anything else—to have brought about the ruin of the company.

NEW LUBRICATING APPARATUS FOR MACHINERY.—For nearly two years an invention has been practically tested on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, from which a considerable saving in lubricating material is secured. The peculiarity of the invention, which has been patented by Messrs. BAUER and CO., of Manchester, consists in the construction, in connection with the axle-box, of a chamber or receptacle for oil, underneath the axle journal, in which a disc, supported on elastic or yielding bearings, is partially immersed. This disc, owing to the periphery of its upper surface being pressed against the axle journal, is made to rotate when the axle is in motion, and a continuous supply of oil is thus transmitted to the journal and its bearings, the amount being governed by a doctor or plate, provided with a slot that embraces the disc, placed above the level of the oil. By this means a constant supply of the lubricant being ensured, the possibility of the bearings getting hot, which often happens when the axle lubricant is employed, is prevented.

EXPANDING DRILLS.—Mr. E. P. GLEASON has invented a drill applicable to rock-boring purposes. He proposes a drill whose cutting parts are attached to a bar by a joint, and formed with a round back taking against an incline, so that as the drill is dropped or projected the cutter acts laterally, and finally forms by continual working a chamber with an inclined top and bottom surface surrounding the drill-hole. This chamber can be enlarged by successive cuts above or below the first chamber. The cutting parts are easily sharpened or replaced when worn, and by using two cutters acting on opposite sides one forms a means of reaction for the other, so that the drill-bar remains central, or nearly so, in the drill-hole.

LEAD FURNACES.—According to the invention of Mr. G. METCALF, of Spena, the charges are placed in the compartments formed by the partition, and are gradually fed forward to the fire-chamber in front of the fire-bars. The draught is shut off from each compartment alternately, one compartment being open to the chimney, while the other is closed, so that while one set of charges are exposed to the free current of flame or aeriform or gaseous products of combustion rushing from the fire through the passage or compartment towards the chimney, the other set of charges, or those in the other passage, are subjected only to the action of dead heat, because the draft apertures at the end are closed. The lead as it is fed in is in a bed and which is partially desulphurised as it is passed gradually along the chamber, and at length

it reaches the bed or chamber in front of the fire-bars. The greatest portion is then removed in a state of slag or agglomeration through an aperture in the furnace, fitted (when opened) with a removable spout, down which the slag descends into a wagon, and is run off therein to a blast-furnace, in order to be again subjected to heat for metallurgical purposes. In this furnace less heat is required, and, consequently, less fuel is expended, and the furnace is better preserved. The lead that remains in the furnace is removed by tapping the furnace and allowing the molten lead to run out.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY.

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

MR. JOHN TENWICK, of Spittlegate Iron Works, Grantham, has specified an invention relating to Lubricators. This invention consists of an arrangement for supplying the crank-pins, shafting, and bearings of all descriptions of machinery with oil. It is applicable to every variety of machine, but in the present description it is only described as used to a reaping or mowing machine. A hollow or cavity is cast in the crank-pin or fly-wheel of the reaping or mowing machine, which is used for a receptacle for oil. The crank-pin or fly-wheel, however, be cast or manufactured in one or more parts, suitably fitted together to perform the necessary functions. It is preferably cast in one piece to save the expenses of the fitting. In the boss or socket of the crank-pin, through which the crank-pin passes, one or more holes are made for the oil to pass through from the receptacle to the crank-pin, for the purposes of lubrication. In the crank-pin, where it fits in the boss or socket, one hole is made, which communicates with the hole in the boss or socket of the crank-pin, from which the oil passes to the regulator, or feed-pipe, and one other hole, which receives its supply from the regulator plug, and conveys the oil to the place where the connecting-rod works. In the centre of the crank-pin a hole is made, which communicates with the hole in the boss or socket of the crank-pin, and the regulator-plug is fitted into the hole. The regulator-plug is made with a shoulder and groove or slot to communicate with the holes in the crank-pin to supply the oil where the connecting-rod works, and the regulator-plug is secured to the crank-pin with a washer and pin or screw, or any other suitable means. In the rim or outside edge of the crank-pin a hole is used to supply the oil, and this hole is made as near to the part where the oil is delivered into the crank-pin as circumstances will admit, and in order to stop the last-mentioned hole he uses a screw-plug, or a piece of cork, or other material. The oil passes through the aperture in the boss or socket into the regulator or feed-pipe in the crank-pin, and from thence to the socket of the connecting-rod. As the crank-plate revolves the oil alternately flows through the apertures and back again, thereby causing a continuous state of lubrication. The advantages of this invention are, the lubricating substance acts direct on the parts requiring lubrication without the aid of any foreign substance whatever, and waste of oil is prevented by atmospheric pressure.

MR. JAMES PINCHBECK, of Whiskin-street, Clerkenwell, has obtained a patent for an invention relating to Gas Meters. This invention relates to improvements in dry gas meters, and is intended to regulate the flow of, and prevent any undue pressure of, gas upon the diaphragms of the measuring chambers and valves of the same, thereby increasing the liability to leakage, and consequent inaccuracy of registration. This is effected by constructing in the upper part of the meter a box or chamber, closed at the bottom, and divided horizontally by a metal diaphragm, having a hole in its centre, and which serves as a valve seat. Above the rigid diaphragm is a flexible diaphragm, made of leather or other suitable material, to which is attached a spindle, terminating in a conical valve. The gas inlet to the chamber is below the metal diaphragm, while the outlet from the same is above and between it and the flexible diaphragm. The consequence is that upon any excessive pressure being applied the flexible diaphragm rises and partially closes the valve and thus regulates the flow of gas to the measuring chambers, the diaphragm being weighted, or the valve itself being made of such weight as to give the requisite pressure.

COAL-DRILLING MACHINERY.—MR. CHUBB, whose name is already well known in connection with this class of invention, proposes to form such drills with a central drill point extending out to some distance in front of the other cutters of the drill, and of a diameter to bore a comparatively small hole. By thus forming the cutting end of the drill with a central leading drill of small diameter it will not be necessary to cut away the face of the coal or mineral to reduce it to a flat surface before commencing to bore a hole, as, however rough the face of the coal or mineral may be the leading drill will enter into it, and then, when the cutters which are to cut the larger annular hole come into action they will be kept steady, even though they commence to act on one side only of the central leading drill. The stem of the leading drill is twisted to a rapid spiral, so as to form a cylindrical stem, with a groove running spirally around it. The cutting point of the central drill is formed to cut a hole of a diameter corresponding with its grooved cylindrical stem, so that the stem as it revolves in this hole shall form a steady pivot for the drill to revolve around.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STAMPS.—The invention of Mr. W. DAVIS, of Great Yarmouth, consists in constructing a cylindrical or other suitably-shaped vessel for the reception of the ores or substances to be crushed, the bottom of which vessel is formed with sloping wells or depressions, into which stamps provided for the purpose of dropping or working, so that the larger pieces, which will naturally fall into these wells or depressions, will then receive the full blow of the stamps, and as the pieces become comminuted they will be more on the sloping portions of the bottom, and there they will receive the rub of the stamps.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.—Messrs. LINCOLN and CHAPER have patented an invention which is carried into practice by employing, by preference, what is known as Keene's cement, or in some cases (where less strength and hardness of the product will suffice) plaster of Paris, as the base or chief ingredient of the artificial marble or stone. In some cases a portion of sand, and with or without a portion, or portions, of other cement, which may be admixed or compounded with either of the above-mentioned substances, for the purpose of hardening, and at the same time cheapening, the product.

SOUTH ST. JUST TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 5000 shares of £2 each, to be fully paid-up.

No further liability.

BANKERS, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, 29, Lombard-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—MR. FRAS. H. HEARN.

OFFICES,

225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is established for purchasing the sets of and machinery on a mineral property situated in St. Just, Cornwall, and re-working a series of valuable tin lodes situated in a district long known and celebrated as one of the richest in the world, more especially for high quality tin ores.

It will only be necessary to recapitulate the names of a few of the more prominent mines in the immediate vicinity of the South St. Just Mine to establish the fact:—

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that upon a capital of £34,495 9s. 3d., on the present workings alone the total dividends have been £364,152 10s., giving a profit of £329,657 0s. 9d., irrespective of the value of the shares.

The returns and profits from these mines are so great as to almost surpass belief, unless proved as above; their position in the Dividend List is a sufficient guarantee for the present and the future, and the prospect of the mine being opened out warrant the assumption of a long-continued course of prosperity for the future.

The sets are very extensive, and have been granted at the unusually low royalty or dues of 1-24th for the term of 21 years, on the mining conditions generally adopted in Cornwall.

Their geological position cannot be surpassed, being in beautiful congenial strata for tin and copper ores, precisely the same as in the above-quoted mines in the granite near the junction with the Killarney.

Ten rich tin lodes, as well as cross-courses (known in the locality as guides), pass through this mineralised piece of ground, and have proved productive where wrought on; the deepest exploration is 20 fms. below adit, a sea-level is driven in from the face of the cliff, but not yet sufficiently extended to unwater the principal lodes. Many of these have been sunk on as far as water would permit the present, and large quantities of tin ore raised and sold therefrom, and the fact that immense reserves of valuable tin ore exist below, which may be worked at extraordinary profits.

It is the decided opinion of all competent judges that when this mine shall have been re-set to work with spirit, economy, and proper supervision it will soon become a standard dividend property.

The reason operations on the mine were discontinued was simply the utter impossibility of raising sufficient capital to carry on the works during the late panic, although it was yielding ore sufficient to pay a considerable portion of its monthly cost, despite the then unprecedentedly depressed price of black tin, £30 per ton lower than at present. It seems now, however, a fact proven that the price will never again be subject to such vicissitudes, as foreign produce cannot be imported under present fair rates.

On the mine are all kinds of efficient machinery, a catalogue of which is appended. It will, therefore, be at once seen that tin ore may be sent into the market forthwith, and that in a brief period the mine will be rendered remunerative.

SCHEDULE OF MACHINERY AND MATERIALS ON SOUTH ST. JUST MINE.

One water wheel (iron), 24 ft. diameter 3 ft. breast, with east iron stamps; axle for 8 heads, lifters, cams, &c., complete; 1 water wheel (wood), 24 ft. diameter 3 ft. breast, with east iron stamps; axle for 8 heads, lifters, cams, &c., complete; 1 water wheel (wood), 8 ft. diameter 2 ft. breast, on tin floors; 1 round buddle (Borlase's patent); wood sheds; 4 tin dressing frames, knives, barrows, tin dressing tools in great variety; strips and launders, &c., &c.; 30 fms. 3 ft. launders; 30 fms. 6 in. ditto; 37 fms. 1½ in. round iron rods, with pulleys and stands; balance bob; 15 fms. bucket rods; 15 fms. 8½ in. pumps; working barrel; clack door piece; windbore, &c., complete; 50 fms. tram roads; tram wagon; 40 fms. skip roads; 4 skips; 2 horse whims and shaft tackles; 60 fms. whim rope; 20 fms. winch rope; 60 fms. ladders.—Wood Carpenters' Shop; Bench, chest, new and old timber; 2 barrows; 2 winze kiddles; 2 winze kiddles.—Smiths' Shop: 36 in. bellows, anvil, grindstone; smiths' and miners' tools; new and old iron and steel; miners' chests, &c.; 5 dozen shovels and pick hilt; 12 steel pointed shovels; cast steel hammers; hatchets; hand saws; with a good well furnished counting house, powder house, and sundry other mining requisites.

Prospectuses, reports, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained on application at the bankers or offices of the company.

The Monte Albo Mining Company

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £100,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Of which 12,800 are to be A shares, to bear a preferential dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, and 7200 are to be B shares, which are to take a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, if such is earned after A shares have received £15 per cent., and any arrears thereof. The remainder of net returns available for dividends over the 15 per cent. on both A and B shares respectively, and the payment thereafter of £1 per ton royalty on ores sold, to be equally divided on all shares.

The 7200 B shares, fully paid-up, being allotted to the vendors in part payment of the purchase-money.

The 12,800 A shares are offered for subscription.

Deposit on application, £1 per share. Payment on allotment, £4 per share.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposits will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

PHILIP EDWARD BLAKEWAY, Esq. (Director of Devon Great Consols Mines Company).

CHARLES CHAMBERS, Esq., 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.

GEORGE SHEWARD, Esq. (Chairman of the English and Foreign Credit Company), 17, Leinster-square, W.

Major JELF SHARP (Chairman of the Australian United Gold Mining Company), Junior United Service Club, S.W.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURY, AND LLOYDS, 60 and 62, Lombard-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. COPE, ROSE, AND PEARSON, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.

BROKERS—Messrs. P. W. THOMAS, SONS, AND CO., 50, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—THOMAS J. BEWICK, Esq., Civil and Mining Engineer, M. Inst., C.E., F.G.S.,

27, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

AUDITORS to be appointed by the shareholders at the first general meeting.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

OFFICES,—110, CANNON STREET, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring by purchase and for working and further developing the important and highly productive silver-lead mines, known as Guzzarra and Su-Ergiola, situated in the commune of Lula, district of Nuoro, Province of Sassari, Island of Sardinia, held under a concession of His Majesty the King of Italy, dated the 12th January, 1868.

The concession gives the right of working the minerals in perpetuity (free of royalty or any payment except export duty) over an area of 880 acres. The property was purchased in 1862, and the work of exploration commenced six months after, and has since been continued, and the mines are now in full operation. Accommodation for several hundred workmen, together with offices, workshops, stables, and stores, have been successively provided and erected.

Connecting roads between the mines and an excellent road to the Port of Sinescola, distant about 22 miles, have been constructed, and stabling, stores, &c., have been erected for the relays of horses (for the transport of ores from and materials to the mines) on the road and at the Port of Sinescola, at a cost of £8000.

Up to June, 1869, a very large sum in addition had been expended in developing and working the mines; besides the original cost of the property and concession.

These mines, hitherto explored and developed solely through private enterprise, are in thorough working order. Their richness is fully proved by the results and the report of Thomas J. Bewick, Esq., Civil and Mining Engineer, M. Inst., C.E., F.G.S., and they promise, under fair management to rival, if not to surpass, the celebrated lead mines of Monte Vesuvio, and those of Monte Funi, also in Sardinia, which are well known to have returned for many years very large profits to their shareholders, and which continue in the same prosperous condition without any appearance of exhaustion.

The following are the returns of the mines from the commencement, as extracted from the vendors' books:—

Year ending 30th June, 1864	Tons	85
ditto ditto 1865	217	
ditto ditto 1866	1176	
ditto ditto 1867	2141	
ditto ditto 1868	3420	
ditto ditto 1869	3444	

Mr. Bewick says:—"In the future of these mines there are good grounds to be hopeful. The known richness of the veins at Su-Ergiola and Guzzarra, the prospects of further discoveries in following the proved veins to the east and west of the existing workings, and by the deep adit and the development of the lodes lying to the north, induce me with confidence to fix the average produce at 6000 tons per annum for many years to come. It is possible, nay probable, that this yield may be greatly exceeded, but in a matter of this character I prefer to rather under than overstate what is, as in all mining matters, a somewhat speculative estimate."

He also states, under date 26th March, 1870:—"The working and further development of these mines are, in my opinion, likely to prove one of the soundest and most permanent undertakings of the kind; and being at full working order, and yielding large quantities of lead ore at a high rate of profit, without the necessity of any great outlay in exploration or machinery, they are in a dividend paying condition at the outset."

The present returns, which are in excess of the quantity (6000 tons) stated above, give the property a character for solidity and soundness seldom found in mining operations.

A provisional contract has been concluded with two of the directors on behalf of the company for the purchase of the concession and property, comprising as follows:—

For the purchase of all the rights and privileges conferred on the vendors, by Royal concession, of the said mines, given in their favour in Florence, the 12th January, 1868, by His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, together with any extension of the said concession which may be granted to them.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—J. Roberts, March 30: The lode in the winze below the 10 still looks well, and from its kindly appearance I believe we shall have a very rich course of lead in cutting through the lode, which in this place is upwards of 40 feet wide. We shall shortly communicate this winze to the No. 2 adit, when we shall have the advantages of good ventilation, and a facility for the extraction of large quantities of lead, and of conveying it by the tram road leading to the crusher. We have made very good progress in clearing the deep eastern adit, and have now got a good way into the mountain, but without as yet cutting into the lode, which is very near us.

BALLACORRISH.—M. Grose, March 26: We are continuing the cross-cut westward from adit forebore; the ground consists of a stiff blue killas, interspersed with small strings of gossan. It is most desirable to push this drive a little further to the west, in order to prove if any part of the lode is in that direction. The lode in new pitch, north of No. 1, is worth about 10 cwt. of lead and 12 cwt. of blende to the fathom. The lode in No. 3 pitch is worth about 10 cwt. of lead and 12 cwt. of blende to the fathom. The ground to the south adit drives without change, and is looking much as usual. I cannot see any alteration in the ground at the 12; it consists of a beautiful mineralised blue killas, which is most congenial for ore. I have nothing particular to report in the shaft, the men are making good progress with the sinking. The whim, &c., is now in working order on King's shaft, and we shall commence to draw out the water on Monday next. The foundation for boilers is finished, and everything made ready for the masons to commence the building.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, March 30: In the middle adit level, east of air-shaft, we have had a hole in the lode, and find the south part of it has made a splice; therefore, we shall drive on some short distance further before we properly cut it through. We have a bit of spar 14 in. thick coming down over the end, from which we find occasional good stones of copper ore. In the cross-cut south towards the engine-shaft lode we met with small branches underlying north, and letting down water; the ground between those branches is very much mixed with spar and patches of capel, which is spotted with muddle and copper ore, but our progress at this point is at present slow.

BLAEN CAELAN.—J. Evans, March 30: The lode in the adit, east of shaft, continues to yield its usual quantity of lead ore, fully 2½ tons per fathom, and is looking kindly for further improvement. The cross-cut south of this level is not yet through the lode, nor is there any sign of the footwall. We are pushing on as fast as possible in cutting out the ground for the little steam-engine which you intend to place over the shaft in the 25, or adit level, and this will be ready next week. We are also clearing out the stuff from the 10, below adit, to commence the cross-cut south towards the engine-shaft lode we met with small branches underlying north, and letting down water; the ground between those branches is very much mixed with spar and patches of capel, which is spotted with muddle and copper ore, but our progress at this point is at present slow.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—I. Kemp, March 30: No. 3 Shaft, North Lode: In cross-cutting the lode north from shaft in the 24 the lode is much of the same character as when last reported on, being composed of blue slate, spotted with lead ore. The part of the lode carried by the winze sinking below the 73 to the west of the shaft is looking a little better, producing a mixture of lead ore—saying work. There has been a falling off in the produce of the slope under the 63 within the last few days, and it is now producing about 35 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom; I think this change is only temporary. The slope under the 52 is worth 1½ ton of ore per cubic fathom. The cross-cut north from the 40 west is much the same as for some time past, and still in soft ground.—No. 1 Shaft: My last report stated the shaftmen were engaged in dividing and casing this shaft from the 26 to surface, fixing pulley-stands, &c. Since then this work has been completed, and the drawing-machine put to work. The sinking of this shaft will now be forced with all possible dispatch.—(In future all the reports of this mine will describe the shafts, winzes, levels, and other workings as of their actual depth below adit respectively, and not as heretofore as measured from the mountain top.)

BWADRAIN CONSOLS.—Robert Northey, March 28: We have completed the sinking the engine-shaft 19 fms. below the 45; the men are casing and dividing the same to bring down the machine killey, when we shall start at once to drive under the ore ground discovered in the upper levels. We have erected a 25-ft. water-wheel, and a new drawing machine, and expect to start them to work this week. There is no change to report in any of the bargains worthy of notice. All the machinery is working well, and the dressing progressing in a satisfactory manner.

2nd. All the freehold grounds and lands belonging to the vendors, and the buildings thereon.

3rd. All the machinery, materials, tools, and implements used in working the said mines, and the stock of horses and oxen.

4th. All the rights of the vendors to the roads by them established, and to the advantages and profits, whatever they are, and to them conferred by the commune of Lula, and by the Italian authorities, at the two ports of Orzoi and Sinescola, and elsewhere, without exception and without reserve.

The terms of purchase are—the sum of £36,000, to be paid as follows:—

In cash £10,000 £10,000 0 0

In 7200 B shares paid up £26,000 0 0

Total £36,000 0 0

Besides a royalty of £1 per ton on 80,000 tons, but payable only after the distribution of an annual dividend of £15 per cent. on both A and B shares. In the event of the profits in any year not paying £15 per cent. on the A shares, the deficiency is to be made up out of the profits of future years, before the B shares are entitled to dividend.

The vendors reserve the right to purchase for cash 2000 tons of ore per annum until 1876, at 3 fr. under the official quoted price, to cover existing and delivery engagements.

Taking the average produce of the mines at 6000 tons, the ores (as shown by Mr. Bewick's report) being now won at a cost of £3 18s. 6d., f.o.b. at Marseilles, where they now realise £11 5s.; thus, after allowing for every contingency, leaving a net profit of (say) £5 per ton, the following result is obtained:—

6000 tons at £5 per ton £30,000 0 0

1st.—15 per cent. preference on £30,000 shares £4500 0 0

2d.—15 per cent. on £36,000 B shares £5400 0 0

Total £15,900 0 0

3d.—£1 royalty on 6000 tons 6,000 0 0

Leaving £9,900 0 0

equal to 9 per cent. on £100,000, making with the previous 15 per cent. preferential dividend, a total of 24 per cent. per annum.

It is believed that these results may be greatly exceeded as the present workings are extended. It is also to be observed that the royalty of £1 per ton being limited to the first 80,000 tons of ore sold, a further important profit will accrue in the course of a few years.

The report of Mr. Bewick, who visited the mines in December last, and examined the property most minutely, has been carefully prepared, and his connection, as engineer, &c., with the celebrated W. B. Lead Mines, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, for a period of 20 years, and his previous and subsequent experience in mining matters are a guarantee of the soundness of his opinion.

No other than the ordinary expenses in the formation of the company will be paid. Application for shares, with the payment of £1 per share on the number applied for, should be left at the company's bankers. If no allotment is made, this deposit will be returned in full, and if an allotment is made, will be applied on account of the amount payable on shares allotted.

The following agreements have been entered into, which, together with the original concession, and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the offices of the company's solicitors.

1869, December 28th. Agreement between Joseph Francois Pascal Signe on behalf of himself and others of the one part, and Eugene Hay of the other part.

1870, March 26th. Deed of agreement between the said Eugene Hay of the one part, the said Joseph Francois Pascal Signe of the second part, and Charles Chambers and George Sheward of the third part.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares and printed copies of report, with plans and sections, can be obtained at the brokers and at the offices of the company.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—Robert Northey, March 29: We have not been able to do much in driving the 79 since last report, in consequence of the men having been employed in casing and dividing the shaft. The lode in the 69 is about 2 ft. wide, worth about 15 cwt. in a fathom. The 50 is not yet out of the piece of disordered ground before reported on. The lode in the 49 is composed of a mixture of blende and killas, with spots of lead ore, altogether of a very promising character. The men driving the cross-cut north at the 40, towards the north or main lode, are making good progress. The slopes in the back of the 69, 50, and 40 are producing their usual quantities of lead ore. The slope in the back of the 39, which is in whole ground to the surface, is improved, worth 1 ton 10 cwt. per fathom. The dressing is going on well, and all well we shall sample 50 tons of ore at the usual time.

CAE GYNN.—March 31: Setting Report: The 50 to drive west, on the north lode, by six men, at 91. per fms.; the lode is producing 15 cwt. of ore per fms., and promising an early improvement. The 50 to drive west of shaft, by the side of the south lode, by six men, at 41. 10s. per fathom; the lode in this end is not all taken down, as it is very wet and troublesome for breaking; it is producing large rocks of blende, and a little lead ore. It appears to be getting much larger as we go westward, and at present I cannot give you the exact width of it; a beautiful looking lode. The lode in both winzes is producing good work for lead ore. The lode in No. 2 appears to be the best at present; this winze is up to 29 fms. in advance of the 50, which looks well for the continuation of the productive ground up to this point and beyond it; as depth is attained our ore ground increases in length. The 40 end to drive west, by four men, at 61. per fms.; the lode is split up, and yielding occasional stones of lead ore and blende, but not enough to value. The slope below the 30, west of No. 2 winze, is set to four men, at 50s. per fms.; the lode is worth about 1 ton of lead ore per fathom.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, March 29: The ground in the shaft continues to progress satisfactorily. There is but little lode broken in either of the 90 fathom level ends since last reported on. The No. 2 lode, in the 78 east, is getting more settled as it leaves the cross-course; it is now 1½ foot wide, and saving work. In the west end it is also 1½ foot wide—good work throughout. In the winze below this level it is without change.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—C. Williams, March 31: Pensarn: The water-wheel and launders are completed, and the carpenters are at present erecting pulley-stands, &c. The men are now working on the cross-cut, and the water pumped out from the shaft, and resume working upon a good course of ore.—Eastern Adit: The lode in this level is improving, being from 7 to 8 ft. wide, composed of stiff slate, crystallised spar, and rich silver-lead ore, yielding of the latter about 25 cwt. per fathom. I beg to remark that the end is now fast approaching the hill, where we may fairly anticipate some good results.—North Adit: This adit has been extended during the month 24 ft., making a total length of 128 fathoms; the ground in the end is stiff clay-slate, intermixed with spar, and spotted with lead ore. In Brynarian old adit cross-cut, north from this adit, we have intersected a very kindly branch of lode, containing spar, blende, and very rich spots of silver-lead ore; I have every confidence that we shall soon cut into a good course of ore in this part of the mine.—Boundary Shaft: This bargain is progressing favourably and satisfactorily; we shall soon reach the adit, and commence driving eastward upon a good course of ore.—Boundary Adit: No change in the lode, still yielding 45 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom.

CEFN BUWYNO.—J. Paul, March 29: There is no particular change to notice in this mine since my report of last week. The lode in the 8 west still looks well, being worth from 25 cwt. to 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The dressing, &c., is going on regularly, and we hope to sample from 25 to 30 tons of lead ore early next week.

CHANTICLEER.—William Wasley, March 31: I have sold the lot of ore at 11. 10s. per ton, cash down, which will be weighed out this evening, and I shall set the men again to-morrow.

CWM ERFIN.—March 29: Since the last report we have completed the railroad in the 45 for the whole length laid open, and have resumed the driving of the same eastward. This level has now a back of 140 fms., and any discovery here would throw new life into the concern. In the same level, west of the engine-shaft, we are looking a little better; the lode has been opened out to its full width, which is 8 ft. wide, and containing some strong branches of silver-lead ore; the present yield of the lode is full 15 cwt. per fathom. We have four men rising in the back of this level against Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 29; the lode is large, being all the breadth of the rise, and spots of copper and lead ore disseminated throughout; the stuff from the same we keep for dressing. The lode in the 32, west from the engine-shaft, is 20 in. wide, and worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the slope in the bottom of the 20 is 6 ft. wide, and worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the deep adit level is 2 ft. wide, but of no value. The two slopes in the back of this level are now exhausted. The lode in Taylor's drift, going east of the

boundary, is 2 ft. wide, but of no value. The lode in the rise over the back of ditto is 18 in. wide, composed of killas, quartz, cubes of blende and lead ore. As we work in the slope over the back of ditto is 2 yards wide, and worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We sampled this day 40 tons of silver-lead ore.

DEEP LEVEL.—March 29: The lode in the 204, west of Eytton's shaft, is 12 in. wide, composed of limestone, spar, and containing spots of lead ore. In the 146, north of north shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, principally spar—a strong promising lode. In the winze sinking below the 146, south of north shaft, we hope to open out tribute ground. We have set six tribute pitches at work, producing on an average 9 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

DUK OF EDINBURGH.—Charles F. Colom, March 29: Since the meeting, held on Sept. 12, the following works have been extended under my auspices:—A 45 fm. level driven west through the cross-course, and a cross-cut driven north, west of the cross-course, from the deep adit end, and the north or main part of the Great Churchyard lode intercepted at the point I had previously stated it would be found. A rise has been put up from the back of the 45 to a 40 fm. level, and there driven east to the junction of the south lode, since which we have risen on the course of these lodes (which here form one) about 6½ fms., and underlying south about 2½ ft. in 6. We have also cleared out a few fathoms of the deep adit east, the back of which has been stopped for ore, there being no stones to be broken, but how far this level is driven I am unable to say, it being so far as seen filled up. The following are my recommendations for future operations:—1. The deep adit east to be cleared, which, so far as seen, is a good level, and from which, if driven far enough, to drive a cross-cut south-east of the junction of the caunter lode with the great south lode; these lodes combined I believe to be a continuation westward of the Okef Tor lode, the one being a flooken and the other a great quartz lode. The stratum in which these lodes are embedded, though somewhat harder than westward, is white, clean, and settled.

2. The deep adit main cross-cut to be driven south to Bawden's lode, which a few fathoms would reach. This lode when opened on at surface was 2½ feet wide, composed principally of quartz, impregnated with coated yellow ore and gossan, and, if thought desirable, could then be continued through the great capel lode and elvan course, which two seem to accompany each other, and then the lode.

3. The Okef Tor engine-shaft is gone through at the 20. This work would explore 50 fms. deep nearly two miles on the course of the lodes unwrought ground.—3. The rise from the back of the 40 to be completed to a 30 fm. level, which for the last few fathoms (since the three lodes have combined in one) is in a well-defined lode, composed of quartz and muddle, with spots of black oxide, inclining south about 2½ ft. In a fathom, the water which is daily increasing, being strongly impregnated with copper, and the lode in the western pass where sheltered from the wash is perfectly green. The object of this work is twofold, one being to meet with the run of gossan ore ground now stopping in the deep adit, about 60 fms. east of this place (I make my calculation from the dip of the junction of the three lodes which form this mass of metalliferous phenomena). The other and most essential object being that, at any time, and at almost nominal cost, a communication can be made at surface, thereby thoroughly ventilating all the workings, which cannot be other than very extensive.—4. To continue the deep adit west on the flooken, which appears to have crossed the lode coming to the cross-course, hence with the heave of 3 fathoms to the right of its disordered state, but from the respective bearings of the different parts of the lode all form together again about 10 fms. further west. The lode was altogether large, the matrix being quartz, capel, fluor-spar, spotted with rich yellow and black copper ore, the stratum under mineral killas.—5. Lastly, and most important, the careful and energetic development of the Great Churchyard gossan lode, now stopping in the back of the deep adit at a point where the ancient miners sunk a winze at great expense and inconvenience, to follow down a rich deposit of ore, leaving us within 6 ft. of the back of the adit, a lode which on its course still remains nearly 60 fms. of unwrought backs, now productive of the richest copper ore, grey sulphur, and green carbonate, such as has not been seen in the neighbourhood since the palmy days of the mine.

mine Gunnislake, when it returned to its fortunate adventurers from 40,000, to 60,000, a year profit, all risen in the gossan.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—H. Hill, March 29: In driving the adit level east the lode is still increasing in size, in a good channel of ground for the production of mineral. The men are making fair progress in driving the cross-cut to cut the lode. The tributers are raising some good tin work, and have every appearance of improving.

EAST CARN BREA.—John Rodda, March 30: We are sinking by the side of the lode below the 100, at Thomas's engine-shaft, but shall take down the lode next week; when last taken down it was worth 20l. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 100 east is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, of a promising appearance for tin, and worth 5l. per fathom. In this level west we are driving by the side of the lode.—No. 6 lode: In the 80, east of Buckley's shaft, the lode is getting larger as it leaves the cross-course, and is looking kindly, being spotted with copper ore. In this level west the lode is looking rather better, and worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 80 cross-cut north is sufficiently advanced to prove the north branches connected with No. 1 lode; we have, therefore, suspended it, and put the men to stop the back of the 80, on No. 3 lode, for the purpose of making a trial of it for tin. No alteration in the 60 cross-cut north.

EAST DAREN.—March 29: In the 116 east the lode is of much the same size and character as when last reported on. In the 104 east the lode is large, producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 92 east is 4 feet wide, yielding small strings of lead ore, but not enough to value. In the winze sinking below this level we have communicated to the level below, which has laid open a good piece of tribute ground. In the 68 east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with strings of lead ore, but not to value. In the cross-cut, south of Skinner's shaft, we intersected the lode yesterday, which is composed of clay-slate and spar, but unproductive at present. When we get through the same we shall commence driving westward. In order to communicate to the 68 east. In the cross-course, where we make a great improvement, we take place in the eastern slope, from the underlie of the lode in general, we have about 4 fms. more to drive to intersect the lode; the ground in the present end is favourable for exploring.

In the cross-cut north, at New Pool, we have intersected a branch containing soft clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and small specks of lead, but shall continue the cross-cut north, to prove if there is not anything better to be met with. In the eastern cross-cut north there is not any change in the ground to notice. The tribute pitches throughout the different levels still continue to yield fair quantities of ore. We have this day sampled 50 tons of silver-lead ore. The 10 cross-cut south, by four men, at 51. per fms.; this cross-cut is extended 13 fms. 4 ft.; we have 2½ fms. more to drive the point at which we ought to intersect the Wheal Grenville lode. The 55 east, by four men, at 61. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom; from the indications here we think that a course of ore will be met with before many days. We have three slopes above this level, by twelve men, at 42s., 43s., and 45s. per fathom, and worth respectively 15 cwt., 2 tons, and 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. The 40, by four men, at 71. per fms.; lode worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; this end is now 16 fms. behind the run of ore ground in the 55 east.

—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 31: We have no change to report in the 120, nor in either of the cross cuts. In the 55 there is a fine lode in the back that will turn out more than 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. The ore is dipping east, and to the south of the level there is a small branch of yellow ore, worth ½ ton to the fathom, and which will fall into the lode in about 2 feet further driving, where we think a great improvement will take place. In the eastern slope, in the back of the 55, the lode has improved to more than 4 tons of good ore per fathom. The two western slopes will produce each 2 tons of ore per fms. The lode in the 45 east is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. If the 55 east continues to look as we report we shall shortly cut the 75 east.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quantrell, March 30: The mine continues to look very well. Some undue influence has been exerted on the market during the past week, to induce people to sell their shares, but I am glad to say that at the meeting next week a dividend of 2l. per share will be declared, when I shall fully report on the mine.

EAST WHEAL SEITON.—J. Vivian and Son, March 31: There is no material alteration in any part of the mine since the last report. The slopes continue to produce from 2 to 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom, and the favourable appearances in Basset's engine-shaft, flat-rod shaft, and the 20 fm. level, east of the latter, alluded to in our last, also continue, accompanied in the 20 fm. level with some good copper ore.

EXCELSIOR.—E. Vosper, March 31: We have intersected the great caunter lode, and we are now quite through it, about 5 feet wide; we have now discovered this caunter for a distance of nearly 1 mile. We are continuing the adit towards the great tin lode on the western side of this caunter, where the extensive workings by the ancients are only to be found, thus indicating the beneficial influence it must have on this property. No efforts will be spared in urging on the works with all possible speed.

GLAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., March 26: We have completed the work of King's engine-shaft to the 95 fm. level, all in good condition for drawing, with the steam-whim from the bottom of the mine. The cross-cut driving north towards the lode in this level is progressing very satisfactorily, through ground of a good description for the production of minerals, and getting near the lode. In the cross-cut driving north from the 82 fm. level west we have intersected a small branch, containing flooken and spar, intermixed with muddle. The lode in the 82 fm. level east is showing a very kindly appearance, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 fm. level, east is improving in character, now worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Nichol's slope in bottom of the 70, east of Forrell's winze, is improving in character as we go down, now worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Simon's slope in the bottom of the same level, west of Cradick's winze, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. Williams's slope in the back of the 70 east is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. We sampled yesterday (computed) 208 tons of copper ore.

GLASGOW CARADON.—Wm. Taylor, March 29: There is no change in the slopes on the caunter lode since my last report, still worth about 1 ton per fms. We have taken down the lode in the 78 west, of 40 fms. per fathom, and now worth about 5l. per fms. I hope it will improve again shortly. We have holed from the 65 to the 78, by the western cross-course, thereby making good ventilation, and are now pushing on the cross-cut beyond Harvey's, to cut Child's lode of East Caradon; the ground is very favourable; we are driving about 2 fms. per week. We shall now open on Harvey's and Arrol's lodes, from the cross-cut in the 78, and I hope to get some good ore ground.

GURSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—March 31: Operations will be commenced at these mines at once. Every preparation is being made to carry on the same with vigour.

GREAT PHON FOWNOG.—W. Wasley, March 31: We have five men in each stem, working eight hours in sinking the new engine-shaft, and I am glad to say they are making very good progress. We shall continue to put in the large timber next week, and after timbering the shaft up to the surface, we shall put up the whim, &c., which we shall take down from Hale's shaft, and lay down rails and tram-wagon to land the stuff.

GREAT ROCK.—J. Kemp, March 30: I am glad to say that a very great improvement has taken place in the engine-shaft; I cannot yet say much about it, but it certainly looks as if the mine must and will improve as we go down; this has always been my opinion, and, so far, I am borne out by facts, for the

deeper we get down the more well-defined the lode seems to be, and also more productive. I have this day taken from the very bottom of the shaft a lump of lead weighing 37 lbs., broken from a solid branch on the hanging side of the lode—this I think very important. The 12, east of shaft, has not yet reached the ore part of the lode, but I am still expecting to cut it. The stope in the west, in bottom of deep adit of shaft, is not looking quite so well, but even appearances I think will soon resume their former productiveness. The 12, west of shaft, has not reached the bunch seen in the deep adit. The stope in the deep adit is producing 8 cwt. per fathom. Dressing is going on with all speed, and we shall have a parcel of lead ready for the West Holywell sale, which will be, I think, on April 14. Our machinery is all in good order.

GREAT RETAILING.—G. R. Odgers, March 30: The lode in the 50, north of No. 2 shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of white iron, with quartz and occasional stones of lead ore. We have not yet holed the adit with the iron-bit, but which we are expecting to do daily. After this is holed, by driving a cross-cut south some 33 fms., we shall intersect the large blende lode nearly 30 fms. deep perpendicularly.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Rodda, March 30: The lode in the 154 fm. level, west of Lyle's engine-shaft, is worth 4 ft. per fathom for tin. In the 140 west the lode is worth 6 ft. per fathom; the ground in this end is hard for driving. The lode in the 140 west of No. 2 cross-cut, is large, and producing a little tin, but not to value. The ground in the cross-cut south in the 125, west of Lyle's, is still favourable for driving, and good progress is being made. In the 125 cross-cut, north from Noel's shaft, the ground is a little easier.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON (Silver-Lead).—Capt. Rickland March 31: The men are getting on well with the engine-shaft, and if the ground continues as at present it will be completed for 10 fms. 3 ft. on the course of the lode by next Saturday week. The shaftmen will then commence driving the 24 west to get under the lead ground gone down in the 14, where I have the greatest confidence of finding a very great improvement. The north limb of the lode in the 14 is now dipping more south, and will, no doubt, form a junction with the south limb before reaching the 24. The sinking of the winze on No. 2 is progressing favourably, and I hope soon to commence driving east, towards the cross-course, and west.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Wm. Smyth, March 29: I tried the jumper again, and find the sound in the right direction, also placed 1 ft. in the head of the shaft. The lead is showing a little more, but the Nicholas deep adit rise we have not taken down any lode since last report; re-set to four men, at 8 ft. per fathom, stent 1 fm.

HAREWOOD CONSOLS.—T. Nall, March 31: We are making good progress in sinking the new shaft, and the unexpected lode we cut in the shaft is of a very promising appearance, producing large rocks of gossan of the finest description for producing copper ore. We expect to cut the large lode in about two months, which is looked forward to with great interest.

HUNSTON DOWNS CONSOLS.—Richards, March 30: In the pump-winze below the 14, west of Bailey's shaft, which has just been commenced, the lode is of great width, 5 ft. of which being carried is composed of fine capel, muddle, quartz, peach, and both copper and tin ores, worth for the former 5 ft. and for the latter 15 ft. per fathom, altogether very healthy. The lode in the 140 west is also of great width, composed of muddle, peach, capel, quartz, and good stones of both copper and tin ores, and is most promising; this drive is for the present, however, idle, but will be resumed as soon as the pump-winze is fairly on its way. In the 40, east of Bailey's shaft, which has just been resumed, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and ore throughout, the value of which will be ascertained by next report. The lode in the stope in the back of the 130 east is worth 2 tons of ore, or 8 ft. per fathom. In the 110 west the ground admits of fair progress being made; the lode is standing to the north, and will be cut into at intervals. In the 100 west the men are put to cut into the lode north, from which some good tin ore is being obtained; the lode here will also be more fully reported upon when cut through. In the deep adit level south the ground is at present hard, and the progress slow. We have to-day sold a parcel, about 4½ tons of tin, and the rough, at 10 ft. per ton.

MAES-Y-SAFN.—March 30: In the 370, east of Grosvenor's shaft, the lode looks kindly, and is producing a few lumps of lead. The lode in the 350 west looks very promising. There is no change to notice in the 310 east. The lode in the 310 west is unproductive. In the winze sinking under the 310, west of Grosvenor's, the lode looks well, producing about 2 tons per fathom. In the 370, east of pump-winze, the lode produces ½ ton per fathom. The 370 west is unproductive. In the 350 east the lode is producing a few stones of ore, but not of much value. The 350 west is worth about ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 290 east is worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 270 east is unproductive.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—Wm. Wasley, March 31: The men driving south of Jenkins' shaft have been getting some good lumps of ore the last three stems, and the end is still looking very promising. The rise west of the boundary shaft is up 9 yards, where we came to the hanging or top of the lode; I have, therefore, stopped the rise, and put the men to drive a cross level from the rise, where they are getting some nice lumps of ore, and the flat looking very favourable.

NANTEOS CONSOLS.—Joel Williams, March 31: Penrhir: The lode in the 26, west of Thomas's shaft, is looking promising, spotted with lead and blende ores, but not to value. The lode in the 26, west of ditto, is looking strong, producing a large quantity of sulphur and a little blende. Jenkins Jones's stope, in the back of this level, is looking kindly, and is yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and some blende. John Hughes's stope is yielding from 13 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and some good blende. Samuel Williams's stope is producing about ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 16, west of ditto, continues much the same—Bwch Gwyn: In cross-cutting north of the 50, east of east-shaft, we have intersected small branches, containing spots of lead and copper ores, but not worth saving. The weather is fine, and surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

NEW CLIFFORD.—J. Michael, March 31: Green's shaft is being sunk as fast as possible, and is now down from surface 39 fms. 4 ft.; stratum, killas, and of precisely the same character as in the adjoining mines, which have been so very productive. The rise in the back of the 50 fm. level against the above-named shaft up 4 fms. 3 ft., stratum exactly the same as in the shaft. Engine and pit-work in first-class order.

NEW CROW HILL.—T. Trelease, A. Kent, March 29: We are pushing on the sinking of the engine-shaft as fast as possible, without any change to notice. In the 200, west of the shaft, the men are getting on very well in sinking Nicholson's shaft, but in order to push it down faster we have put three labourers with the men, and set to them on Saturday last, at 19 ft. per fm. We also set the 20 to drive east of shaft, by two men, at 4 ft. per fm. We have two men and one boy employed about mangle for the market.

NEW WHEAL GRYLLES.—P. Floyd, March 31: We have completed the foot-way from surface to the deep adit level, and shall at once commence to draw the stope from the different levels, and then drive the cross level, and the drum shaft, on the north, and lode. I have put two men to clear the water in Milldrum's shaft, which I think will take a week to make it dry, when we shall be in a position to get the tin-stuff to surface for stamping. All other work is going on in a very satisfactory manner.

NORTH CROFTY.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, Jun., March 31: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 208 maintains a favourable appearance. In the 208, west of Petherick's shaft, the lode is in the elvan course, and not of much value. In the 190 west of ditto, this level is worth 2 ft. per fathom. In the 190 west the lode is worth 2 ft. per fathom. No change in the eastern levels. The pitches are yielding their usual quantities of tin.

NORTH POOL.—J. Vivian and Son, F. Clymo, March 30: Ballarat Lode: In the 40 east the lode is principally quartz, containing occasionally good stones of copper ore; both the lode and surrounding clay-slate are loose and friable, letting out a considerable quantity of water, and presenting appearances favourable to an approach to ore. In the 24 east we have been driving by the side of the lode, which has not been taken down since last report. We shall get another parcel of ore ready for sale as quickly as possible.

OLD GUNSLAKE.—F. Phillips, March 30: Parker's Shaft: The lode has varied very little for the last three or four weeks. We have occasionally small quantities of carbonate, black oxide, and yellow copper ore, mixed with the plan, spar, peach, capel, &c.; it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and has a very promising appearance indeed; and I think there is a very probability as we extend our area on its course it will be found to be highly productive. We hope to complete the shaft to 40 below adit some time next month. The ground in the cross-cut south has continued hard up to yesterday, when there was a little change for the better, which I hope will continue. We have a quantity of greens, &c., here, which seems to increase. I think this speaks well for it when cut. If it underlies is just the same as Parker's, we must be very near it.

PEDON AREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, March 26: Sump: In the 140 the sumpmen have been putting timber overhead, preparing for and commencing the sinking below the level, where the ground is of moderate hardness, and the water not very quick; we shall take down the lode in the 140 west, we think it prudent to suspend this end for a short time, until the shaft has been got down a little below the level, as we are rather overpressed with stuff here at present, and it is important not to impede the points now in operation. In the 120 north the ground is favourable for driving, and good progress is being made. This end is now into the granite, so that we shall have the junction of granite and killas on the north lode between the 90 and 120, where we expect good results. The 100 east the ground is favourable for rising, the lode producing stones of tin—Coburn's Shaft: The rise in the 120 west is now nearly through to the 110, the lode producing good stones of tin. A very small part of the lode has been carried in this rise, and we expect it to open up an important piece of tin ground.—North Shaft: In the 90 west the lode is not so good, worth 10 ft. per fathom. In the 80 east the lode is worth 20 ft. per fathom; in the 80 west, 15 ft. per fm.; in the 60 east, 40 ft. per fm.; in the 60 west, 30 ft. per fm.; in the 40 east, 15 ft. per fm.; in the 40 west, 25 ft. per fm.; in the 47 east, 10 ft. per fm.; in the 47 west, 10 ft. per fathom. We sold on Thursday, at Chyandour, 16 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. of tin for 1235 15s. 6d. No other changes reported.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennett, W. Higgins, March 25: The stope in the bottom of the 60, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 10 ft. per fathom, and the 60 west end 10 ft. The 60 east, on the downright lode, is producing saving work. A rise in the back of the 50, east of engine-shaft, is worth 12 ft. per fathom. The stope in the back of the cross-course, on the north lode in the 50, is worth 15 ft. per fathom. A stope in the back of the 46 is worth 10 ft. per fathom, and the winze below the 44, on the Pink lode, is worth 10 ft. per fathom. At the Pink Mine, the 50, west of the 44, is worth 10 ft. per fathom. The 40, west of the 50, is worth 10 ft. per fathom. The 40, west of the 50, is worth 10 ft. per fathom. The 14, west of Sarah's shaft, is worth 15 ft. per fathom; the sinking of this shaft below the 14 fm. level is commenced, and will require to be sunk about 3 fms. deeper to intersect the lode. The pitches throughout the mine are without much change.

PENHALE WHEAL YOR.—W. H. Martin, March 30: At our pay on Friday last we set the engine-shaft men to continue their bargain from the 120 to the 140, at 19 ft. per fathom; the ground maintains its favourable character. The 120 fm. level cross-cut to drive north, by six men, at 10 ft. per fathom; the ground is still intersected with a great deal of spar, which is letting out a little water. I consider that in opening up on the lodes in this ground we have good and great chances of success.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—James Nance, March 29: Flat-Rod Shaft: The lode in the 30, driving west, has been gradually improving in size and appearance for the last week, and yielding some very good stones of tin; it is now 5 feet wide, and worth 8 ft. per fathom. I think there is a good prospect before us, as there is every indication of this end now opening into the run of tin ground which was had in the level above, near the shaft; in looking at the place where the tin ground was met with in the 20, there is no doubt as to the dip of it being a westerly direction, although there has been a falling off in the 10. I believe, from the present indications, the cost of this will soon be covered. The lode in the 20, driving east of the shaft, has improved in size, now 18 inches wide, and worth 3 ft. per fathom. In the 10, driving west of the shaft, the lode is still poor,

and very wet. In No. 1 stope, in the back of the level, the lode is a little improved, now 2 feet wide, and worth 3 ft. per fathom. In No. 2 stope the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 3 ft. per fathom. There has been no change in the tribute department during the week. The men clearing the adit has succeeded in letting out the water, by drifting through the main chock, and leaving no danger of the mine being flooded, still there is plenty more work to be done in clearing home to the mine, it is so broken down, and for what length is not known. The tramway is completed from the flat-rod shaft to the stamps, and ready for work, which will do away with all horse hire in taking work to the stamps, and will be a great saving to the mine.

PERRAN VEHAL VYVYAN.—March 28: We expect to cut the No. 1 lode, in the adit level, next week; the ground is favourable for driving. We have six men in this end, and are making fair progress. To stop the lode seen I hope to write favourably of it, as we are constantly meeting with droppers into the lode, containing strong muddle and spots of lead. No. 3 is a very strong and masterly lode, carrying a flooken on the north part, and altogether presenting a most favourable appearance. No change in the shaft on No. 3 lode since my last report. All surface and underground operations are progressing well.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. and W. Gifford, March 29: On Saturday last the following prices were given for the 77 west, by six men, stent 3 fms., at 8 ft. per fathom; here the lode has greatly improved in size, being now full 3 feet wide, with occasional good stones of copper ore intermixed, and letting out much water—a very promising end. To drive the 77 west, by six men, stent 3 fms., at 7 ft. per fathom; the lode in the present end is 1 ft. wide, principally capel and quartz. To rise in the 65 east against the new shaft, by four men, the month, at 6 ft. per fathom; we hope to communicate with the shaft at the 55 by the end of April, which will ventilate the mine, and open out ground for stopeing. To drive the 65 west, by two men, 1 fm., at 8 ft. per fathom; here we are continuing the drive by the side of the lode. To drive the 55 east, by two men, the month, at 3 ft. 5 s. per fathom; the lode in the present end is 1½ ft. wide, principally capel and gossan. To drive the 55 west, by four men, the month, at 6 ft. per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding occasional good stones of ore, but not to value. To drive the 55 west on north lode, by four men, the month, at 3 ft. 10 s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, principally capel and quartz, with stones of muddle and lead ore. To stop the lode in the back of the 65 east, by two men, for one month, at 3 ft. per fathom; the lode is worth 6 ft. per fathom. To stop the lode in the back of the 65 west, by four men, for two months, at 3 ft. per fathom; the lode is worth 8 ft. per fathom. To stop the lode in the bottom of the 55 east, by four men, for one month, at 3 ft. per fathom; the lode is worth 8 ft. per fathom. A pitch in the back of the 45 east, by two men, for two months, at 12. 6d. per produce, and 8 s. in 1 l. A pitch in the bottom of the 45 west, by two men, for one or two months, at 12 s. 6d. per produce, and 8 s. in 1 l. We are sinking the 100, west of the 130, by two men, at 10 ft. per fathom. To stop the lode in the back of the 55 west, by two men; the lode is worth 6 ft. per fathom.

PRINCESS OF WALES (Calstock).—T. Foote, G. Rickard, March 30: There is no alteration in the character of the ground at Harris's engine-shaft, sinking below the 35, since our report for the general meeting.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennett, March 31: The lode in the winze sinking below the 25 is disordered by the slide; it is worth 15 ft. per fm. The lode in the slope east of the 25 is worth 6 ft. per fm. The lode in the slope east of the cross-cut is worth 3 ft. 10 s. per fathom.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—J. Daniel, S. Uren, March 30: Standard Lode: The lode in the 110, driving east of Ransom shaft, is 9 inches wide, producing saving work. The lode in the 100, driving east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6 ft. per fathom, with an improved appearance. The lode in the 90, driving east, on the north part, is 1 ft. wide, producing a fine tin. The lode in the 80, driving east, is 6 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 60 fm. level, driving east, is 1 ft. wide, worth 7 ft. per fathom. The lode in the 50 fm. level, driving east, is 1 ft. wide, worth 8 ft. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 1 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per fathom. No change in the 100 cross-cut north since our last report.—Eastern Carbons: This carbons, driving south in the back of the 100, is from 10 to 12 ft. high, worth 20 ft. per fathom.—Middle Carbons: This carbons, in the back of the 60, is 5 ft. high and 5 ft. wide, worth 20 ft. per fathom. The carbons are without any material change. We sold on Saturday last 7 tons 17 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs. of black tin, which fetched 711. 10 s. per ton, realising 5611. 18 s. 10d.

SOUTH CARR BREA.—W. Rich, J. Knotwell, March 30: Since our last report the shaftmen have been principally engaged removing penthouse, casing and dividing the shaft, and fixing skip-road below the 180; this work is now completed, and the sinking is being pushed on as rapidly as possible. We intend to take down the lode in the 180, and sink a few feet deeper. The stopes on the 180, west of the engine-shaft, and also the 120, are poor, and suspended; we have, however, a set of men working on a part of the lode which branches off below the 110 east. We have to-day sampled the tinstone from this place, and find it yields ½ cwt. of tin to the ton of stone, or worth 12 ft. per fm.; we hope this will lead to good results. The lode in the 130 east has a most promising appearance; it carries abundance of muddle, plan, peach, and stones of tin.

SOUTH DUNDURROW.—Joseph Vivian and Son, Wm. Williams, March 31: There is no change worthy of remark in any part of the mine since the last report was written, except in the 71, west of King's shaft, where in cutting into the lode towards the south wall we find the tin-stone of much richer quality than before. We have intersected this part of the lode to the extent of about 1½ ft., and find it continuing further out, of the same quality; we hope to be able to report satisfactorily on its value in our next. This improvement appears to hold out an excellent prospect for the 82, as the lode is improving in going down.

SOUTH DUNDURROW.—J. and W. Gifford, March 28: Setting Report: The 70 to drive west by six men, at 10 ft. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of lead and copper ore—a very promising end. To stop the back over the 70 west by eight men, at 80 s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 16 ft. per fathom. To stop the back over the 70, west from the winze, by six men, at 80 s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 16 ft. per fathom. The 60 to drive west by four men, at 8 ft. 10 s. per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a good tin, and copper ore, and this is every indication of further improvement. To stop the back over the 60 west by four men, at 80 s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 12 ft. per fathom. To stop the back over the 50 west by four men, at 85 s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 11 ft. per fathom. To stop the back over the 50, east from the winze, by six men, at 80 s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 11 ft. per fathom. The shallow level to drive east by two men, at 6 ft. per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth more prospect than we have seen in it for some time past. We hope to have the lode in fork with the 80 in the course of a few days, and to resume operations at that level again. Our dressing, &c., is being carried on as fast as possible.

SOUTH GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, March 31: The western shaft, on Richards's lode, is down 5 fms. where it is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and chlorite, with rich stones of tin. The indications are highly favourable at each point where this lode has been sunk on. A valuable discovery may be made in the future, and the shaft is now in course of being carried out, the results of which will be of great benefit to the mine.

SOUTH HRODSFOOT.—Wm. Goldworthy, March 31: The driving of the cross-cut east at the 100 is being forced on as fast as the nature of the work will admit; the ground is of the same character as for some time past.

SOUTH MERRLYN.—March 31: In the 40, driving south, the appearances are of a very favourable character. In the 40 north the ground is becoming more congenial for lead as we approach the winze sunk from the 30, which we hope to reach within a few days. A full and detailed report will appear next week, and this is every indication of the future working and now in course of being carried out, the results of which will be of great benefit to the mine.

SOUTH PLYNIMON.—John Walters, March 30: The sinking of the engine-shaft is being pushed on as fast as possible; the ground is precisely the same character as when last reported. We are driving the cross-cut towards the shaft with all speed, in favourable ground, and have suspended the driving on the course of the lode until a communication is made. We have commenced the road leading from the main road to the mine, as also the excavation for wheel-pit.

TANKERVILLE.—J. and W. Gifford, March 29: In the 22, west of big winze, on Tankerville lode, we have cross-cut the ore course, and find it to be 12 feet from wall to wall. I estimate the produce at 30 tons for the width of the ore course. We are not yet into the footwall of the lode by (say) 15 to 16 feet, but as there is a poor bar of sparry lode, with stone mixed throughout, in the present end of the cross-cut, we have suspended the drive, and put the shaftmen to shoot down the sides and stope the roof of the level, at 90 s. per cubic fathom. The ore stuff broken by the men to-day is nearly clean enough to go to the bin direct. The 1st above the 92, is a large, clean, and pure lode. The 2nd above the 92, is against Brown's sump, is up 10 feet, the lode is worth 8 tons per cubic fathom. Brown's winze is sunk below the 84 fm. level 4 fms. 4 ft. 9 in.; the lode is worth 5 tons per cubic fathom. We have 2 fathoms more to communicate with the rise. Lewis's stope, in the back of the 84, west of Brown's winze, is worth 6 tons per cubic fathom. Brels's stope, in the same level, east of the said winze, is worth 3 tons per cubic fathom. This bargain is suspended until we get the lode to the level at work for winding, &c. The stope in the roof of the 74, east of cross-cut, is worth 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 74, west of big winze, is a clean, pure lode, and we have cross-cut the line of new shaft in the roof of the 62; the lode is worth 2 tons per cubic fathom. The same remarks apply to the line of the said shaft in the roof of the 52, where the lode is worth 2½ tons per cubic fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 52, east of winze, on the south lode, is worth 2 tons per cubic fathom. The stope in the roof of the 42, east of cross-cut, on Tankerville lode, is worth 2 tons per cubic fathom, and improving as we get up. The 35, east of cross-cut, on the said lode, is suspended, and the men put to make way for the new shaft, as above stated. The 35, east of cross-cut, on Roberts's lode, is into a very large cavity, the lode on each side being composed of carbonate of lime, carbonate of larytes, and cakes of lead ore; this is a very fine-looking lode, and we shall be much disappointed if we do not soon come into a good run of ore in connection with the said cavity. We have four men working at this point, shooting down the sides. The trial in the 22, east of shaft, is suspended, and the men put to drive the adit cross-cut from the old Tankerville new engine-shaft; the distance required is 28 fathoms, which we have set to sink by 12 ft. 6 in. This is a large, clean, and pure lode, and is 12 ft. 6 in. wide, within timber; it is sunk 2 fms. 3 ft. from surface, and is all timbered and secured, and in regular course of sinking in the country rock; set from surface to adit, at 14 ft. per fathom. The portable engine, of 26-horse power, and the small engine and boiler for underground, were ordered of Messrs. Fowler and Co., Leeds, on the 28th inst., and will be ready for delivery in five weeks from date of order. We shall have everything ready for fixing the engines in the meantime. We calculate getting the engines at work in eight weeks from this date. When this is done we shall increase our return up to 150 tons per month at least. We have in the past month dressed and delivered 55 tons of ore to Pontesbury Smelting House, as per agreement; we have weighed 50 tons more into the bin, and estimate the quantity in course of dressing, and broken underground, at 60 tons. We are drawing, crushing, and pumping all round the 24 hours, but it is difficult to keep the mine clear of stuff, and, therefore, to get the ore faster into the bin with the present machinery. We shall sample 100 tons of lead ore some time next week.

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TAMAR VALLEY.—J. Goldworthy, March 31: In the 57 north and south the Tamar Valley lode has been taken down, and we find it to be divided in parts by a horse of killas; upon a little further driving, however, there is fair reason to believe the several parts will re-unite, when, no doubt, an improvement will take place. The progress in the 57 is of a favourable character. The lode in the 57 is looking better than it has been for some time.

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27 is opening out good tribute ground, and the pitches are producing fair quantities of silver-lead ore. On the whole, our prospects are more cheering than for some time past.

TANKERVILLE.—March 28: Since our report of the 21st there has been nearly 2 fms. driven in the 32 south on the course of the lode, which is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, composed of spar, plan, and peach, with a little muddle; the end is now under the footway or whim-shaft; we, therefore, propose driving about 6 feet more, and then commence to rise against the shaft. The footway shaft is quite dry under the 30 fm. level. After the men enlarged and secured the flat last week they sunk 9 ft. on the course of the lode; the shaft is being carried 5 ft. wide, and more lode standing on both sides; the lode is soft, but poor. We have set the 20 to drive south by two men, at 1 ft. 18 s. per fathom, finding that the lode is increasing in size, and letting out more water than we have seen before. We hope to be able to get the footway shaft through to the 32 fm. level before the end of the month.

TYGWYN.—March 28: During the past month the 15 has been driven west on the lode 1 fathom 1 ft. 5 in., we have now set it at 7 ft. per fathom, the ground being now more favourable for driving, and we hope soon to get under the shoot of ore seen in the shaft; the lode still continues very strong, and letting out a great deal of water, and composed of a clay-slate, sulphur, and spar, with occasional nice strings of lead ore. The 15 fm. level cross-cut has been driven north 2 feet, and cut the north wall of the lode; we have also driven east in the lode 4 feet, at 6 ft. per fathom; the lode is about 8 feet wide, composed of gossan, sulphur, and spar, with spots of lead ore; should the shoot of ore seen at surface, near Tygwyn House, hold down, we cannot expect it at the 15 until we get about 12 fathoms from the shaft. The shallow level cross-cut has been driven about 5 ft. 5 in., and now set to two men at 2 ft. per fathom, at the old price. Our drawing machine works well, consequently we have cleared all the stuff from the bottom of the mine, and hope now to get on well with the driving of the different levels.

VAN CONSOLS.—T. Corfield, March 31: The lode in the 30 east is much of the same composition and appearance as last reported. I consider the leading part is still standing on the south side. We have made very good progress with surface work, and will now shortly have the large wheel at work.

VAN UNITED.—S. M. Ridge, I beg to say we have a very fine and profitable lode, which we are driving on in the end of the deep adit level, and quite likely to open out and prove highly productive for lead ore, as there are fine spots of lead in the lode. I have re-set the level to drive for April month by six men, at 7 ft. per fm., including tramming the stuff out.

VAUGHAN.—March 29: In the deep adit level east the ground is composed of a light clay-slate, spar, and branches of carbonate of lime; ground favourable for driving. In the western deep adit level north, at Cronkrig, the ground is composed of a dark clay-slate, small beds of grit, and spar, containing at times small spots of copper, with a little sulphur.

WEST CARADON.—Wm. Johns, N. Richards, March 30: The sinking of Marina's shaft on Clymo's lode is forcing on by nine men, in which the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. We are making good progress in driving the 55 fm. level cross-cut north, and as well the 42 fm.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 28: Setting Report.—Old Lode: The 110 to drive east from new shaft by six men, at 71. per fathom; the lode is 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, stamping work for tin; we shall push on this end with a view to reach the north shaft, from which we calculate to intersect the new lode at this level by a short cross cut. The 100 to drive east by four men, at 81. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 101. per fathom; the 90 to drive east by four men, at 81. per fathom; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 131. per fathom. The 60 to drive east by four men, at 51. per fathom; the lode is worth 101. per fathom. The 50 to drive east by four men, at 71. 7s. per fathom; at the last taking down the lode was worth 281. per fathom; we shall take down the lode again this week. The 80 east by four men, at 71. 7s. per fathom; the lode in this end is also worth 281. per fathom. We have commenced a cross-cut by four men, at 61. 10s. per fathom, to intersect this lode at the 66, and we calculate we have about 7 fms. to drive to intersect it. We have set 36 pitches to 88 men, at an average tribute of 11s. 6d. in 17. We are pleased to say that our prospects in the eastern ground, particularly on the new lode, are very encouraging.

G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, March 31: We have taken down the new lode at the 50 west, and we are glad to say it maintains its former value—281. 10s. per fathom. There is a fine lode going down in the bottom of the level. The lode in the eastern end has not been taken down, but we shall do so next week. The ground in the 66 fm. level cross-cut, from the new lode, is very favourable for driving, and the men are making good progress. All the other places are looking the same as our last report.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—Wm. Foklinghouse, Stephen Davey, March 28: New Shaft, Fryer's Lode: In the 106, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 111. per fathom. In the 94, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 151. per fathom. In the 84, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 61. per fathom. In the 74, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 161. per fathom. In the 64, driving west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 101. per fathom. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is producing good stones of tin.—New Lode: In the 41, driving east of shaft, the lode is much the same as reported last week—producing a little tin.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, March 26: The lode in the adit east end is very promising, producing good tin and mungie—ground favourable.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—March 30: Since the report sent you for the general meeting no particular change has taken place in the mine. We have commenced to put up a rise in the back of the 210, south of Trelawny's shaft, where we are glad to say the lode is worth 151. per fathom, and the end is worth 201. per fathom—so far it seems to be lasting.

WHEAL UNY.—Wm. Rich, Mathew Rogers, S. Coade, March 26: We have taken down a portion of the lode in sinking the engine-shaft below the 150, which contains good quality tinstuff; we are urging on the sinking as rapidly as possible. There is nothing new to report on the 150, east or west. The 140 east is worth 121. per fathom. The 130 is worth 201. per fathom; we have set the men to rise to meet Gooding's shaft in the 130. The 120 east is worth 151. per fathom. The 110 east is worth 81. per fathom.

* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Original Correspondence: Mostyn Colliery, North Wales; Machine Coal-Cutting Picks (S. Firth); Duty of Cornish Engines; Shropshire Mining District, No. II.; Lead Mining in Flintshire; Rhenish Consolidated Mining Company; Rossa Grande Mining Company; Great Frow Fownog Consolidated Lead Mining Company; Virtuous Lady, Brenton, and the Queen Mines (T. J. Barnard); Teign Valley Lead and Barytes Mine—Yield of Australian Gold—Foreign Mines Reports—Dualin, the new explosive, how it is made—Prominent Inventions, and what they suggest—Economic Life Assurance Meeting, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, APRIL 1, 1870.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected, per ton	73 0 0	71 0 0
Tough cake and the	70 0 0	71 0 0
Sheeting & sheels, 74	0 0	73 0 0
Boils, 77	0 0	73 0 0
Bottoms, 78	0 0	73 0 0
Old (Exchange), 63	0 0	73 0 0
Burra Burra, 72	10 0	73 0 0
Wire, per lb.	0 10	73 0 0
Tubes, 0	11	73 0 0
BRASS.		
Sheets, per lb.	8½ d.	9d.
Wire, 7½ d.		
Tubes, 10½ d.		11½ d.
Yellow Metal Sheet, per lb.	6½ d.	6½ d.
Sheets, 6½ d.		6½ d.
SPELT.		
Foreign on the spot	£19 10	0 20 0 0
to arrive, 19 10	0 19 15	0 0
ZINC.		
In sheets, £24	0 0	—
QUICKSILVER (bottle) (nom.)	6	17 0
TIN.		
English blocks, £128	0 0	—
Do., bars (in bales), 129	0 0	—
Do., refined, 130	0 0	—
Do., 131	0 0	—
Straits, 126	0 0	127 0 0
TIN-PLATES.		
IC Charcoal, 1st quality, 1	6 1 8	0
IX Ditto, 1st quality, 1	6 1 13	6
IX Ditto, 2d quality, 1	6 0 12	6
IX Ditto, 3d quality, 1	6 0 12	6
IX Coke, 2	0 1 2	3
IX Ditto, 1	9 0 1	9
Canada plates, per ton, 13	10 14	10
Ditto, at works, 13	0 14	0

REMARKS.—During the past week our markets (with one exception—tin) have not been subject to any violent fluctuations. Steady, quiet progress seems generally to continue to be the characteristic feature of the market, and, judging from present appearances, it does not seem likely that we shall experience any spasmodic action—at any rate for some little time to come. The spring demand will undoubtedly be sufficient to sustain current prices, and a gradual improvement may be fairly looked for in most metals as the year advances. The rapidly increasing use of telegraphic communication, more particularly as the system develops in submarine telegraphy, has so altered, and is so altering, the usual course of business, that it is next to impossible to predicate with any degree of certainty at what period sudden changes may take place; so far, however, as our latest advices from abroad are concerned, there is nothing, as we have already said, to indicate any immediate reaction. Many of our manufacturers assert that the present ruling prices, instead of leaving a margin of profit, are attended in some cases by actual loss, which renders them very indifferent to accepting orders, and until higher prices are realised, or the raw material is obtained at a lower price, thus establishing a more equitable balance, they prefer not pressing business.

COPPER.—The market does not exhibit any visible sign of improvement. The demand for legitimate purposes is confined to the very narrowest possible limits, and all speculation seems to have entirely subsided. Apparently there is no favourable feature at all in the market to stimulate buyers, but, on the contrary, the tendency is still downwards. Operators are so discouraged by their previous ventures that they are wholly disinclined to enter into fresh engagements. The holders of Chili copper find it difficult to effect sales, except at a concession, and the continued large shipments announced fortnightly from Valparaiso tend to destroy all hope of any higher prices being obtained. The stock already in the market is very good to obtain orders, and until it shows some diminution there can be no buoyancy. The transactions for the week in Chili bars have ranged from 651. 15s. to 651., according to brands, and we rather anticipate shortly still lower rates. In Australian qualities there is also a slight tendency to lower prices. As regards English, the smelters do not seem to be in any way well supplied with orders; in fact, from casual observations it may be gathered that in certain quarters there is a want of orders felt, and slight concessions have, in some instances, been submitted to in order to obtain orders, and until higher prices are realised, or the raw material is obtained at a lower price, thus establishing a more equitable balance, they prefer not pressing business.

IRON.—The position of this market in the North of England continues satisfactory. Each week testifies to increasing activity in various branches of the trade. The effort made to bear down prices has failed. Quotations are firm, and the tendency is upward. The question with many of the ironmasters now is—not how to obtain orders to keep their men employed, but how to fulfil the contracts already in hand within the specified time. The demand for iron for railway purposes is improving, and enquiry for engineers', founders', and shipbuilders' requirements is very good indeed. There has been some little trouble again with respect to the wages question, which we had hoped had been finally disposed of by the formation of a Board of Arbitration for the settlement of all disputes that might arise, but owing to a section of the workmen having disregarded the agreement entered into, and struck for higher wages, the matter is once more opened up. It is true that after being on strike for only one day they were persuaded to return to their work, and submit their case to the arbitration of the recognised board, but from this and other similar instances which have

occurred the confidence of the masters in the bona fides of the men is necessarily much shaken, and, consequently, the good results which it was hoped would be effected by the establishment of the arbitration board are in a measure neutralised. The sections of malcontents is, however, small, and it is so clearly the interest of both parties to maintain the contract inviolate that it is hoped there may be no further breach of good faith on the part of the men. The masters have shown great forbearance in overlooking past misconduct, and have taken their men on again without demur. The position of the Welsh trade is also satisfactory. Most of the works are busy upon rails, and there is a deficiency of orders to keep the mills going for some time. The long-looked-for contracts for foreign lines are coming in slowly, but now that navigation is opening up in the Northern ports a further influx of orders is expected shortly. Staffordshire varieties continue very quiet. This has so long been the condition of this market that some animation is looked for. Stocks abroad must be pretty well used up, and consumers must in due time come again into the market. There are already indications of increased vitality. A preliminary meeting of the ironmasters in the neighbourhood of Birmingham was held in that city last Thursday, regarding which the following is reported:—As anticipated, no change was made in the present ruling prices, which consequently remain at the old quotation of 81. for common bars. The general impression of the meeting was that the position of the trade was one of steady and gradual improvement, and when the buyers who have been holding off in the hope of lower prices shall have satisfied themselves that any change at all would probably be to higher rather than lower prices, the orders that have been kept back will be given out. During the last week, since it has been known that no change is likely to take place, a discernible improvement is discernible in the demand for manufactured iron, and although the orders for railway bars are chiefly executed in the Welsh districts, still, the demand being great, some of these orders find their way into the Staffordshire works, and thus employment is afforded.—Scotch pig iron: Considerable activity marks the progress of the market. We stated last week that the largest shipments of pig-iron ever known in the history of the trade had just taken place. The demand for foreign markets still continues, and a large amount of business has been transacted among home buyers. Prices last quoted 3s. 3d. and 5s. 6d. m.n.

LEAD.—The market still continues quiet, and sellers are not wholly indisposed, when practicable to meet buyers' limits. In manufactured descriptions there is very little doing. Sheets can now be procured at 197.

SPELT.—An inanimate market, with little variation in quotations. The stock of Silesian in London still light, but equal to present requirements. The Vieille Montagne Company, of Belgium, have to-day advanced their price to 201. per ton for their V.M. spelter.

ZINC.—There is no change to record.

TIN.—On Thursday the half-yearly sale of Banca tin took place in Holland, when 76,800 slabs of Banca tin were offered for sale by public auction. Sales were effected at 72½ fls., equal to about 1261. in London, and about 1700 slabs of Billiton, at 72½ fls., or 1251. 10s. in London. Upon the announcement, business was done in Straits at 1211., stiffening during the day to 1211., and the price had reached on the close of 'Change this afternoon to 1211. The stock in London of Straits has considerably decreased during the past month. English has also participated in the advance, and smelters are now quoting 1291. for blocks, and 1291. for bars. Some sellers, however, decline selling at even this enhanced value, preferring to wait for instructions from the works.

TIN-PLATES.—In consequence of the rise in raw material, this market continues very firm, and as there is a fair demand, higher prices may be looked for.

THE IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—The Preliminary Meeting of the Association was held at Birmingham, yesterday, Mr. Frederick Smith, the President of the Association, in the chair. A unanimous resolution was arrived at fixing the list price of bars at 81. per ton for the next quarter. This is precisely the same price which has ruled during the current quarter. The quarter-day will be held at Birmingham next Thursday week. It is thought that the trade in Staffordshire has improved a little this week, orders for second-class iron having been sent to the quarter more freely. We have had a steady market here this week, with a fair business in ordinary kinds of iron, including bars, plates, angles, T-iron, and nail-roads. Shipping orders for hoops are more plentiful; there are likewise enquiries on the market for boiler-plates, which indicate more activity in this department. The rail market is firmer, English railways having bought several small lots this week. The market for this class of iron is hardening, and we believe will improve during the next fortnight. Mr. Schneider is still in difficulties with the colliers, who have made a demand to reduce their time of labour to eight hours per day. This cannot be acceded to, and a great number of them have returned to their work. The market for tin-plates is good, and the trade looks healthy.—75, Old Broad-street, April 1.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. L. Th. van Houten (Rotterdam, March 29) writes:—The belief we express in our last that a further improvement in our Tin Market was likely to occur, has been realised, and an extensive business has been done at gradually advancing prices. The deliveries have again been on a large scale (12,417 slabs Banca and 2950 slabs Billiton), indicating a regular increasing consumption, and leaving a very small secondhand stock in Holland, compared with former years. The advices from the East are also rather favourable, the stock in the island of Banca having rapidly diminished, being only 58,941 peculs on Dec. 31, against 87,186 and 88,193 peculs in 1868 and 1867. The combined production of Banca and Billiton tin during last year has slightly decreased, being 135,868 slabs of the former, and 69,601 slabs of the latter, together 195,469 slabs, against 198,420 and 206,370 slabs in 1868 and 1867. The export to Europe and America from Penang and Singapore has also fallen off considerably, only 1006 peculs having been exported during last January, against 6352 and 22,641 peculs during the same period of 1868 and 1869. Looking to statistics and present consumption, we are inclined to believe that higher prices may still follow during the course of this year. The position of Banca tin in Holland on March 29, according to the official returns published by the Dutch Trading Company, was—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Import in March.....Slabs	26,054	7,467	11,072
Total three months.....	4,112	22,582	26,062
Deliveries in March.....	7,100	11,000	11,000
Total three months.....	31,800	25,701	27,750
Stock second-hand.....	30,938	60,372	123,359
Total stock.....	133,880	128,154	186,274
Stock of Billiton.....	9,691	4,122	8,572
Import in March.....	5,050	5,450	—
Delivered and shipped in March.....	2,950	4,350	—
Quotation (Banca).....	72 fl.	80½ fl.	53½ fl.
March 29, 1870.....	72 fl.	79½ fl.	53½ fl.

These returns, compared with those of 1869, exhibit an increase of the import for March of 581 tons, an increase of the import for the three months of 610 tons, an increase of the deliveries for March of 166 tons, a decrease of the deliveries for the three months of 119 tons, a decrease of the stock secondhand of 919 tons, an increase of the unsold stock of 1098 tons, an increase of the total stock of 179 tons, a decline of the quotation of Banca of 141. 3s. 6d. per ton. The quantity of Banca tin now offered for the Dutch Trading Company is 26,350 peculs, equal to 1641 tons, against 3350 peculs, equal to 2105 tons, last year. We estimate the quantity of Billiton tin now offered at 8841 peculs, equal to 553 tons, against 7714 peculs, equal to 492 tons last year.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—When telegrams came to hand advising the sale of the whole of the Banca at 72½ fl. (125s. laid down bars), and stating that all orders executed were reduced one-third, contrary to the usual custom, very few orders were made from Holland on sale terms and conditions, but all those sent were accepted here, and in one or two instances an extra commission paid, in fact the business was only restricted for lack of sellers. The market has since been very excited, and 121s. to 124s. freely paid for Straits, whilst 124s. was at once given for Billiton on spot, and this price has since been refused. English is now held for full list rates, and makers will only sell at these to a moderate extent, the actual advance not being yet officially declared.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool, March 31).—Although a large quantity of furnace stuff has changed hands during the fortnight, the general features of the copper market continue unsatisfactory. Importers are still firm, but the action of outside operators and holders creates an unhealthy, unsteady feeling, whilst English smelters still complain sadly of want of animation. Quotations are 651. 15s. to 661. for Chili bars; 701. 10s. for Urmeneta; 691. to 701. for lots Ingots; 13s. for good Chile ore and regular; 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. for Corocoro Barilla. Business transacted during the fortnight comprised on the spot for 425 tons of 651. 15s. to 661. 10s. 188 tons of Ingots at 701. to 711. 10s.; and 615 tons regular at 13s. per unit. To arrive here:—43 tons bars sold at 661. 5s. On the spot at Swansea:—1723 tons regular, 650 tons ore, and 1000 tons Newfoundland ore sold at 13s.; 280 tons Cape ore, at 13s. 1½d.; 175 tons Ingots, at 701. 10s. to 711. 10s.; and 285 tons Ingots to arrive there at 13s. per unit. Stocks for copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, are—

	Ores.	Regulars.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool.....	1125	2267	9175	932	148
Swansea.....	3903	6206	1766	214	242
Total.....	4428	8673	10,442	1146	390

Representing about 16,700 tons fine copper, against 10,450 tons March 31, 1869; 7900 tons March 31, 1868; 8800 tons March 31, 1867.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—There has been a moderate business doing in bars at 661. and 651. 15s., but the sales have been chiefly confined to the Urmeneta and Lota brands, only a few lots of other sorts having been placed at said rates, whilst choice marks were entirely withheld from the market, except at an advance of about 15s. per ton on those prices; both buyers and sellers are waiting for news of the next Chili charters, and until these come to hand it would seem we are likely to have a sluggish market. Australian continues dull, some small parcels of Barro and Wallaroo for second hands being reported as sold at a reduction of 10s. from last week's quotations. In English there is nothing of importance doing, nevertheless smelters are not ready sellers of tough at their official quotation of 711. per ton, though speculators are offering to quit their holdings at 20s. to 20s. per ton lower, but for delivery in London only.

The settlement of the fortnightly account on the MINING SHARE MARKET was very heavy this week, and interfered to a considerable extent with general business. Prices also have been affected by it in several instances, especially where large speculative purchases had been made for an expected rise, and shares had either to be re-sold or carried over at the settlement. While on this subject, we may observe that many people out of the market when they see, as they frequently do, a sudden fall in shares, where reported improvements in mines had seemed to justify the expectation of a rise, come to the conclusion that the fall is owing to changed or failing

prospects, whereas sudden changes, or drops in prices—sometimes called panics—frequently occur through the settlement or adjustment of speculative or gambling purchases, and sales for the "account." The shares mostly dealt in this week have been West Chiverton, Tankerville, Van, Van Consols, Drake Walls, East Lovell, Great Vor, Marke Valley, New Lovell, Wheel Seton, Great Laxey, Australian United, Providence Mines, Pacific, Taquaril, Wheel Grenville, East Grenville, and a few other mines.

The Standard for copper ores advanced 10s. per ton on Thursday, and the Banca tin sale, as will be seen in another column, passed off very satisfactorily.

Bronfloyd, 4 to 4½; Bwlch Consols, 3½ to 4; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6; Chiverton Valleys, 4½ to 5; Drake Walls, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; East Caradon, 5 to 5½. East Lovell have advanced 3½ to 4½, and leave off 26½ to 27½; we understand the fall to 23 was chiefly owing to market operations at the "account." East Seton, 30s. to 35s.; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18, ex-dividend of 10s. per share; Great Western, 35s. to 40s.; Great Wheel Vor, 11 to 12. Van shares declined to 75, 80. Van Consols leave off 4 to 4½. These shares have fluctuated a good deal, mainly owing to the "account," and for reasons to which we referred in the commencement of our article. We understand the water-wheel will go to work in about a week, when some light will be thrown upon the discovery made a week or two ago. Marke Valley, 6½ to 7; New Lovell, 2 to 2½; Tankerville, 17½ to 18½. East Grenville, 2½ to 2½. The lode in the back of the 55 is worth 4 tons per fathom. Wheel Grenville, 2 to 2½. The lode in the 80 has been taken down, and is worth 281. per fathom. At East Bassett meeting a call of 12. of per share was made. The mine has improved in the 130 east. Perkin's Beach, 1½ to 2. Providence Mines, 39 to 41. At the meeting a dividend of 11. 10s. per share was declared. Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 20s. to 25s.

Prince of Wales, 14s. to 16s.; the 77 east has greatly improved; now 3 ft. wide, with appearances for a course of ore. The new north lode lately cut is also promising, and 2 ft. wide. Tincroft, 27 to 28. West Chiverton shares have been largely dealt in, at 55 to 57. West Tankerville, 2½ to 3; Wheel Agrar, 37s. 6d. to 40s. Wheel Crebore shares have declined to 20s., 25s. Wheel Kitty (Lelant), 13 to 15; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 6 to 6½; Wheel Seton, 27½ to 30; Wheel Uny, 2½ to 3. At West Bassett meeting the accounts showed a debit balance of 15511. 18s. 1d., against this, however, there are arrears of calls, 11061. 1s.; copper ores sold, three months, 17841. 15s. 5d.; tin sold and not credited, 3411. 16s. 4d. The estimated costs for February and March, which are exceptionally heavy, are 27001., while the returns for the same period are put at 32001. Since operations have been commenced on the south boundary, or disputed lode, 281 tons of copper ore have been raised from the ground left in reserve, and the whole of it has been broken by tributaries at 2s. 6d. in 12, and nine men are still working this ground. Australian United shares have been very largely dealt in, in anticipation of the next mail, which will in all probability bring the news in detail which the telegram first announced. Chontales, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Frontino and Bolivia, 15s. to 20s.; General Brazilian, 14s. to 16s.

Guerrero, par to 4; the advices state that the superintendent hopes in a few weeks to be making steady returns of gold from the alluvial, Don Pedro del Rey declined 10s. per share, but rallied again, and leave off 4½ to 5; the directors declared a dividend of 4s. per share this week; the telegraphed advices give the gold weighed to date as 7231 ozs.; estimate for February, 9000 ozs.; No. 6 disordered, and very poor. Pacific shares have declined to 9, 9½; Pestarena, 20s. to 25s.; Taquaril, 18s. to 20s. Wheel Trelawny, 5s. to 10s.; at the meeting a call of 3s. per share was made; the accounts showed a balance against the company of 9341. 8s. 5d.; a great improvement, the report states, has taken place in the 210 south, which is all in unexplored ground, and should it hold down to the 230 a great run of ore ground will be laid open; the lode for the last 5 fms. driving has averaged 151. per fathom, and the present end is worth 201.; North Roskear, 6 to 8; West Maria and Portescue, 2½ to 2½; West Pant-y-Go, 1½ to 1½; Dolcoath, 130 to 135; West Seton, 130 to 135; North Lovell, 6 to 7; Penhalls, 6 to 6½; Wheel Mary Ann, 13½ to 14½; Ding Dong, 16 to 17; Spearna Moor, 17 to 18. A telegram from East Grenville, received at 4 o'clock this afternoon, values the lode in the back of the 55 at 5 tons per fathom.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has during the week been in a very unsettled condition. The account-day, on Wednesday, proved disastrous, and resulted in the failure of several dealers, arising from over speculation for the rise. On Thursday a more settled state of things was established, and yesterday a rally set in, and the final closing is decidedly satisfactory. Pacific, Sweetland Creek, Van, Don Pedro, Tankerville, Asheton, and Tan-y-Alt are all in demand, and close at an advance. From Pacific satisfactory advices have been received from Capt. Brown from the working of Landor Hill. Sweetland Creek is proving a great success. Van is opening up in reserves more than ten times the amount of ore that is being returned, and the cutting of the lode in the 45 may be expected in about a month from the present time. A special report, and also a telegram, have been received from the managing agent of the Tankerville Mines, which appears in another column. Shares in the leading tin mines are in demand, an impetus having been given by the satisfactory result of the Dutch sale. West Tankerville shares have been in demand, and close 2½ to 3; a most satisfactory report has just been received from the managing agent, West Stiperstones shares, after having declined, are now in demand, at 1½ to 1½. The manager of Van has inspected the mine, and reports favourably upon its merits. The following are the closing prices:—Asheton, 10½ to 11; Chiverton, 1½ to 2 (call paid); West Chiverton, 55 to 56; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 5½; West Caradon, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; East Wheel Lovell, 26½ to 27; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½; Great Wheel Vor, 11½ to 11½; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7½; Prince of Wales, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; Tan-y-Alt, 7½ to 8; Van, 80 to 81; Tankerville, 17½ to 18; West Tankerville, 2½ to 3; West Stiperstones, 1½ to 1½; Pacific, 9½ to 9½; Anglo-Argentine, par to 4 prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ to ½ dia; General Brazilian, ½ to ½ prem.; Chontales, 1 to 1½; Don Pedro, 3½ to 4 prem.; Eclipse, par to 4 prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, 1½ to 1½; Pestarena, 1 to 1½; Port Phillip, ½ to ½; Rossa Grande, 1-16th to 3-16th prem.; St. John del Rey, 21 to 23; Taquaril, ½ to ½ prem.; United Mexican, ½ to ½; Yudanamatana, ½ to ½; Van Consols, 3½ to 3½; Sweetland, 2½ to 3 prem.

THE MONTE ALBO MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 100,0001., in shares of 51. each, has been formed for the purchase and development of the Guzurra and Su-Ergioli Silver-Lead Mines, in the district of Nuoro, island of Sardinia: they are held under concession from the King of Italy, which gives the right of working the minerals in perpetuity, free of royalty or any payment, except export duty, over an area of 880 acres. The mines are now in full operation, and accommodation has been provided for several hundred workmen, as well as offices, workshops, stables, &c. Connecting roads between the mines, and an excellent road to the port of Siniscola, distant about 22 miles, have been constructed, and all necessary arrangements made, at a cost of 80001., for the economic conveyance of ores and materials. The yield of the mines increased from 85 tons in 1864 to 3444 tons in 1869, and Mr. Thomas J. Bewick, M. Inst., C.E., F.G.S., reports that the known richness of the veins at Su-Ergioli and Guzurra, the prospect of further discoveries in following the proved veins to the east and west of the existing workings, and by the deep adit and the development of the lodes lying to the north, induce him with confidence to fix the average produce at 6000 tons per annum for many years to come. It is considered that the Monte Albo Company's mines promise, under fair management, to rival, if not to surpass, the celebrated lead mines of Monte Vecchio and Monte Ponì, which have for many years returned large profits to their shareholders, and which continue in the same prosperous condition, without any appearance of exhaustion.

The TUOLUMNE GOLD MINING COMPANY (as will be seen by our advertising columns) has announced that the list of applications for shares will be closed on Wednesday. Upon the question of labour—the only point about which any doubt has been expressed as to the permanent success of this undertaking—it may be mentioned, upon the authority of Capt. Barratt (manager of the Eclipse Mine), "that skilled miners in California received \$3, and in Nevada \$3½ per day, but that the actual mining labourers' work is excellently done by Chinese, who receive but a nominal wage." In addition to this, there

is the testimony of those who have been connected with the practical working of the mine, from which it appears that labour is at all times obtainable at Sonora at from \$2½ to \$3½ per day for skilled miners. Ordinary mining labourers receive \$30 to \$40 per month, including board. The last contract made was for quartz delivered to the mill at \$2½ per 2000 lbs. It is stated that contracts can be immediately made for 2000 tons, delivered and "dumped" into the mill, at \$1½ or \$2 per ton. Asiatic labour is now employed for all rough work. The progress of this company will be watched with much interest, as the assay value of the quartz is exceptionally high. The shares are quoted ½ to ¾ prem.

At Camborne Tackling, on Thursday, 1900 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 64867. 17s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 957. 17s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 31. 8s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 122 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
March 3.	1896	957 19 0	6 7	31 5 6	11 9	58 14 0
" 17.	3258	101 11 0	8 5	4 11 0	11 1½	55 14 0
" 24.	1854	89 7 0	8 5	4 11 0	11 1½	55 14 0
" 31.	1900	95 17 0	6 7	31 5 6	11 9	58 14 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 8d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 5s. 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s.

The following dividends were declared during March:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Great Laxey	£0 10 0	£7,500 0 0
Van	0 10 0	6,000 0 0
South Caradon	0 10 0	2,500 0 0
Providence	1 10 0	1,680 0 0
East Pool	0 3 3	1,040 0 0
North Levant	0 10 0	1,000 0 0
Great Wheal Vor	0 2 6	738 10 0
Wheal Mary Ann	0 10 0	612 0 0
Don Pedro North del Rey	0 4 0	15,232 8 0
Fortuna	0 3 0	3,750 0 0
Linares	0 5 0	2,500 0 0
Alamillor	0 2 0	2,500 0 0
Total		£47,262 18 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for November and December showed a profit of 25031. 16s. 10d. A dividend of 25601. (51. per share) was declared, and 31007. 13s. carried to credit of next account. Captains P. Clymo, W. Rule, and J. Holman say—"Our mine continues to look well, but we are sorry to report again a serious depression in the standard."

At Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the quarter ending January showed a credit balance of 19007. 16s. 8d. The profit on the three months' working was 16141. 15s. 3d. A dividend of 16307. (11. 10s. per share) was declared, and 2201. 16s. 8d. carried to credit of next account.

At the Great Western Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Edward Cooke in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 7321. 18s. 9d. Details in another column.

At the Don Pedro North del Rey Gold Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Henry Haymen in the chair), a dividend of 4s. per share was declared, making, with the interim dividends previously paid, 14s. per share for the year, equal to 100 per cent. Details in another column.

At the General Brazilian Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Henry Haymen in the chair) the report of the directors and balance-sheet was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Kapunda Mining Company (Limited) meeting, on Tuesday, the directors report was adopted. It stated that an adjustment had been made of the various questions which have been pending for some time past with the issues of the company's property in South Australia.

THE COAL MARKET.—The supply this week has been very moderate, only 48 fresh ships having come forward. The demand for house coals has been active, and the market is entirely cleared, prices quoting a rise of 6d. Hartley's dull, and declined 3d. per ton. East Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s.; Deep Hill Wallsend, 18s.; Hough Hall, 17s.; Gosforth Wallsend, 16s.; Hastings Hartley 15s. Unsold, nil; 75 ships at sea.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUES DEPARTMENT an increase in the "notes issued" of 257,1307. which is represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there was shown a decrease in the "public deposits" of 956,267.1. and in the "seven day and other bills" of 16,798.1.; together 973,065.1.; and increase in the "other deposits" of 1,380,503.1.; and in the "rest" of 10,614.1.; together 1,391,117.1. On the other side of the account there was a decrease in the "Government securities" of 1,000,000.1.; and an increase in the "other securities" of 1,523,487.1.—523,487.1.; leaving a decrease in the total reserve of 105,433.1.

The creditors of the Imperial Silver Quarries Company are required to send in full particulars of their claims by May 31, to the official liquidator, Mr. G. H. E. Brown.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LAST NIGHT.—The Mines Regulation Bill, which stood on the Orders of the day for going into Committee, was postponed, Mr. Fawcett's motion against religious tests at Dublin University occupying the House until a very late hour.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—A knowledge of the provisions of the "Stannaries Act, 1869," being essentially necessary to all connected with cost-book mines, the able "Abstract of the Stannaries Act, 1869, with a Few Remarks for the Information of Intending Purchasers of Shares in the Mines of Devon and Cornwall," by Mr. T. B. LAWS, will doubtless secure a large number of patrons. In half-a-dozen pages Mr. Laws gives all the information concerning the Act likely to be required by adventurers; and he appends a specimen of rules and regulations adapted for mines under the Act, which will prove extremely useful.

NEW WHEEL CHARLOTTE.—This mine has only been set to work a few months, and they have already a large quantity of tinstuff at surface. Yesterday the new pumping-engine went to work, and reflects great credit upon the engineer and manager for the way the work has been pushed on. Men are now fully engaged in erecting an engine to work the 16 heads of stamps, which they expect to set to work by the end of the month, when they will be enabled to make good returns of tin. Only a short time appears to be required to make New Wheel Charlotte a valuable dividend-paying mine.

WEST STIPERSTONES.—This mine is now being re-worked by a new and influential company, whose capital is 12,0007. in 12,000 shares of 17. each, fully paid, of which the working capital is 50007. It is situated in the group of rich mines now known as the Shropshire Mines. The sett is a very extensive one, and immediately adjoins the famous Old Bog, which forms part of the extensive mines of the Stiperstones Mining Company, whose present returns are at least 13007. per month. Capt. Arthur Waters (the manager of the Tankerville Mine, which adjoins the Stiperstones) reports that—"The whole of the Pennerie, the Old Bog, as well as the Roman veins (each of which has yielded immense wealth, and is at present producing large quantities of ore) run directly into West Stiperstones." Captain Waters adds:—"The lode in bottom of adit is 10 ft. wide, composed of sparry matter, prismatic, and solid lumps of lead, in fair quantities, in soft ground. The ore stuff now on the bank was shovelled out, the lode having all the indications characteristic of the upper sections of the Old Bog Mine." Captain Waters concludes:—"I have had a high opinion of your sett for years, and believe that 10007. judiciously expended in it would lay open a profitable mine."

The mine has also been carefully inspected by Capt. Williams, of the Van Mines, and his report is likewise of a satisfactory character.

TANKERVILLE.—A full and very satisfactory report has just been received from Capt. A. Waters, the company's managing agent. The Tankerville lode, in the 92 west, is valued at 30 tons of lead ore per fathom, and east 8 tons, the other points of operation upon this lode yielding an aggregate of 26 tons per fathom. Upon another lode (Roberts') the 35 cross-cut has cut into a large cavity, the lode on each side being composed of carbonate of lime, carbonate of barites, and "cakes" of lead ore. Capt. Waters states that "this is a very fine-looking lode, and I shall be much disappointed if we do not soon come into a good run of ore in connection with this cavity." The two new engines have been ordered, and will be at work in eight weeks from this time, when the returns will be increased to at least 150 tons of lead ore per month. In the past month 50 tons of lead ore has been delivered to the smelting-house, and another 50 tons has been weighed into the bin. The quantity of ore now in course of dressing is estimated at another 50 tons. Next week there will be sampled 100 tons. It should be remembered that, owing to the very pure character of the ore the dressing cost is very light; in fact, Capt. Waters states in his recent report that "the ore now being broken by the men in the 92 west is nearly clean enough to go into the bin direct from the stopes." Since the above was written, the following telegram has been received at the office from Capt. Waters—"Tankerville looking rich in 92 west, getting about 30 tons weekly; have 100 tons by Thursday next."

rect from the stopes." Since the above was written, the following telegram has been received at the office from Capt. Waters—"Tankerville looking rich in 92 west, getting about 30 tons weekly; have 100 tons by Thursday next."

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for Feb. is 18. They have consumed 1633 tons of coal, and lifted 120 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 49,600,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Great Work—Leed's 60 in.	Millions	55.2
North Wheal Crofty—Trevenson's 80 in.		61.8
Providence Mines—40 in.		52.6
South Wheal Frances—Marriott's 75 in.		54.4
West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.		66.9
Wheal Seton—Trevenson's 70 in.		75.4

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—On Monday evening there will be a discussion on Mr. Peter Jensen's paper on "The Friction in the Steam-Cylinder;" and, should time permit, a paper will be read on "The Patent Cylinders," by Mr. W. Lloyd Wise.

THE TALARGOCH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). DYSETH, near RHYL, WANT AN EXPERIENCED UNDERGROUND AGENT. Applications to be forwarded addressed as above. One having a knowledge of Welsh preferred.

A MINING ENGINEER, of sound experience in developing and managing Collieries and Iron Mines, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER, and can produce first-class testimonials. No objection to go abroad under suitable arrangements. Address, "A. B. C.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A CORNISH MINING ENGINEER will visit the MINING DISTRICTS OF COLORADO, NEVADA, HONDURAS, and CHONTALES during the ensuing summer, and is prepared to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS for the INSPECTION and SURVEY of MINERAL PROPERTIES in those districts. Address, "E. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AN ENGLISHMAN, a Mining Agent of large experience and conservative judgment, now in America, being about to visit Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Idaho, on business in his own profession, OFFERS his SERVICES to INSPECT MINING PROPERTY, or EXAMINE the FINANCIAL CONDITION of MINING CORPORATIONS, and REPORT upon the same. For terms, &c., address "B. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

COPPER AGENCY for WESTPHALIA, GERMANY, WANTED, by a person who is INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED with BRASS, WIRE, and SHEET MANUFACTURERS. With equal prices, will always have the preference. London reference. Apply early, with full particulars, to "B. K.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

CAPITAL REQUIRED for EXTENDING the WORKING of a VALUABLE COAL MINE now in OPERATION. Address, for particulars, WORTHINGTON and Co., 18, Langbourn-chambers, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

THE ADVERTISER is in a position to treat for the DISPOSAL of TWO LEAD MINES, comprising SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES, adjoining two of the most celebrated mines in Flintshire, requiring only a small outlay to develop their riches. Apply to Mr. T. M. BAYLEY, 34, Water-street, Rhyll.

TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, &c.

THE ADVERTISER is PREPARED to SELL or TREAT for WORKING a QUARRY of FELSPATHIC GRANITE, specially adapted for polishing or pottery. He is also in a position to OFFER SETTS of splendid quality CHINA CLAY, and a bona fide TIN MINE, where the ore in reserve is estimated equal to £5000. For particulars, apply to "D. W. J.," Post Office, Tavistock.

TO CAPITALISTS, COAL PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

THE OWNER of a CONSIDERABLE EXTENT of MINERAL LAND, producing FIRST-CLASS COAL, is DESIROUS of the CO-OPERATION of ONE or TWO CAPITALISTS to DEVELOPE the SAME. Apply, for particulars, to JOSEPH SIMPSON, Accountant, 17, Pavement, Flin-bury, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by one that THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS SILVER, LEAD, and COPPER SMELTING, &c., and ASSAYING of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, SULPHUR, &c. Address, "T. N. V.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SILVER AMALGAMIST WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, for the QUEEN SILVER AND COPPER MINE, an AGENT, thoroughly conversant with all the DETAILS of FOREIGN SILVER MINING, and the EXTRACTION of the ORES by AMALGAMATION. A liberal salary will be given to a first-class man. Apply, by letter, with full particulars as to abilities and credentials, to THOS. J. BARNARD, Esq., 5, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.

PERRAN WHEAL VIRGIN MINES.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND 60-inch PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER, complete. Apply, stating price and particulars, to Mr. THOMAS PRYOR, Redruth; or to Capt. GEORGE TREMAYNE, Wheal Rose, Scorrier, Cornwall.

STEAM ENGINE for SALE.—A 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, ONE 10 ton BOILER, and fly wheel 12 tons. The whole to be sold in One Lot. A great bargain. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES HICKEY, 22, Austinfriars, E.C.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for SALE.—A 6-wheel COUPLED LOCOMOTIVE, with TENDER, 15 inch cylinders, has recently been thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new tubes, &c. Apply to HUNT and SACRE, 26 Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.

TO BE LET, a VALUABLE COAL FIELD, in NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE, containing between TWO THOUSAND and THREE THOUSAND ACRES of the TOP HARD SEAM of COAL. Apply to Mr. T. W. JEFFCOCK, 18, Bank-street, Sheffield.

BUDNICK CONSOLS TIN MINE, 1000 shares only, £4 paid.—TEN SHARES FOR SALE, at £5 each. Apply to W. NYE, Denmark-terrace, Park-lane, Tottenham, N.

CWM DWYFOR COPPER and SILVER-LEAD MINES.—WANTED, ONE HUNDRED, or more, SHARES in this company. Apply, stating lowest price, to "H. I. C.," Pelham Club, Hanover-square, W.

TO INVESTORS—SMALL OUTLAY AND LARGE PROFITS.

THE NORTH CORNWALL KAOLIN COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £6000, in 6000 shares of £1 each.

A deposit of 5s. per share to be paid on application.

If no allotment is made, the deposit money will be paid back in full.

The company being incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, no further liability exists beyond the amount of £1 per share. It is not expected any further capital will be required beyond the 5s. deposit, but in the event of such being wanted, no call is to be made beyond 2s. 6d. per share at any time, or within a period of three months.

DIRECTORS.

HAUGHTON FORREST, Esq., Alaisleigh, Totnes, Devon.

ELIAZAR HARVEY, Jun., Esq., Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.

JOHN SARGENT SARGENT, Esq., Loxant, near Launceston.

(With power to add thereto.)

BANKERS.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK (LIMITED), Plymouth.

Messrs. BOYES-FOWLER, AND CO., Plymouth.

17, ASHLEY TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

The valuable discovery of China-stone, China-clay, or kaolin, and felspar in this extensive grant and entirely new district, the small amount of capital required, and the large profits that are estimated will accrue upon a vigorous working, places the objects of this company on a basis of certainty, rendering it a mode of sure investment—so much so, that there will be no need to press the shares on the public, as the bulk of them are already secured, and, if the demand continues, there is every prospect of their being at once at a premium of cent. per cent.

Large fortunes have been made from similar deposits in the district of St. Austell, where the China-stone trade is a monopoly, an enormous business having been carried on by a few wealthy people. The clay to be raised here will compete with the bulk sent away from there, whilst the great feature of value in this property is that what is washed from the clay in that locality—viz., sand, quartz, mica, &c., were refuse—here from more value than the clay, being disintegrated felspar, which at a small cost can be made saleable, thereby adding very considerably to the profits. There is supposed, from the extensive way the ground has been tried, to be an unlimited supply of all.

Applications for shares, prospectuses, and reports to be made to the directors at the offices of the company, the present quotation at par not being guaranteed after a week from this date.—March 30, 1870.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

TARIFF FOR THE PURCHASE OF BLENDE (SULPHURET OF ZINC).

Price current at the London market for a ton of blende, delivered f.o.b. at Antwerp, and containing 50 per cent. of zinc.	Price of a ton (20 cwt.) of blende, delivered f.o.b. at Antwerp, and containing 50 per cent. of zinc.	Variations of the foregoing prices for every 1 per cent. of zinc more or less than 50 per cent.
£19 19 6	£4 0 5	3s. 2d.
19 19 6	4 4 3	3 3
20 0 0	4 8 1	3 4
20 0 0	4 11 11	3 5
21 0 0	4 15 9	3 6
21 0 0	4 19 7	3 7
22 0 0	5 3 5	3 8

Independent of the above mineral, I also BUY at HIGH PRICES:—

1.—RAW or CALCINED CALAMINES, including the most impure.
2.—LEAD-SILVER ORES of every kind, and more especially those which are reputed very difficult to smelt.

3.—MIXED ORES (raw), containing blende or calamine combined with lead ores.

4.—ZINC or LEAD SULPHATES, oxydes, scorias, ashes, and every other analogous substance.

I am in the POSITION to BUY every year about 20,000 tons of zinc ores, 15,000 tons of lead ores, 10,000 tons of mixed ores, and I can contract for as many consecutive years as may be desired.

I offer to sellers every guarantee they may be pleased to stipulate.

Apply to—MR. ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège, Belgium.

MR. J. H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Fifteen years' experience in Cornwall and London.

BUYER or SELLER of Pen Allt, Asheton, Tan-yr-Alit, New Lovell, Spearn Moor, West Pen-y-Goff, and most of the leading mines.

J. H. C., having visited the Pen Allt Mines prepared to give information thereon to any of his friends.

Telegrams promptly attended to.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, GOGGIN, ABERYSTWYTH.

MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

CAPTAIN EDMUND SPARGO, LLANERCHYMEDD, ANGLESEA.

Metalliferous Mines and Mineral Estates in any part of the United Kingdom carefully inspected and reported upon. Upwards of twenty years' professional experience—ten years in North Wales. For several years past E. S. has devoted special attention to the formation of Slate Rock Veins and the development of Slate Quarries in general. Underground and Surface Plans, Sections, and Working Charts correctly executed.

Messrs. LISCOMBE AND CO., 37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MINING SHARE BROKERS.

Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business most of them at closest market prices.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

CALDBECK FELS MINES.

THE MESSRS. VERCOE, MINING ENGINEERS, having inspected the above Mines on the 21st February, are prepared to GIVE SOUND ADVICE THEREON.

Shareholders should obtain a copy of their report prior to the adjourned meeting. Fee, One Guinea.

Caldbeck, near Wigton, Cumberland.

JOHN WILLIAM EARDLEY, MINERAL AND LAND SURVEYOR, AND ESTATE AGENT, OFFICES, NO. 4, CORN MARKET, DERBY.

Mr. EARDLEY was for ten years with Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Derby.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 19—	Twich Consols.	25	£15 0 0	Stims, Williams, & Co.
—	ditto	25	15 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
24—	Talacre	6	13 5 0	Adam Eyon.
25—	Great Laxey	100	22 6 0	Stock and Co.
28—	East Loglas	40	12 4 0	Stims, Williams, & Co.
—	Treveltha	24	21 12 6	Stock and Co.
—	Glogfach	30	16 5 6	Weston & Collingborn
—	Cwmystwl	40	12 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Rhowydol	19	11 15 0	ditto
30—	Dylliffo	28	12 9 6	ditto
—	Bronffnog	75	13 10 9	Weston & Collingborn
—	Llywernog	20	12 7 0	Stims, Williams, & Co.
31—	Bwddrain Consols.	40	12 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLLENDE.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 26—	Talacre	40	£4 7 0	Dillwyn and Co.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
March 24—	Penbails	9 18 1 14	£74 7 6	£737 14 0	—
—	Pedn-an-dren	16 12 1 5	—	£1238 18 6	Chyandour.
26—	Rosewall Hill.	7 17 0 21	£71 10 0	£561 18 10	—

COPPER ORE.

March 23—Great Laxey.....200.....£4 18 6.....Pocket Nook Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 16, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, March 31.

West Tolgus	95	£2 17 6	Wheal Seton	104	£1 12 6
ditto	80	2 18 6	Pendarves	50	3 11 6
ditto	74	2 19 0	ditto	49	2 7 0
ditto	70	2 16 6	ditto	24	0 11 6
ditto	47	2 16 0	ditto	17	0 13 6
ditto	39	3 5 6	South Crofty	52	2 17 6
ditto	25	11 11 6	ditto	44	1 6 0
West Seton	70	4 18 6	ditto	38	1 6 0
ditto	65	7 7 0	ditto	22	1 11 0
ditto	63	2 5 0	ditto	11	7 18 6
ditto	62	2 5 6	East Pool	71	2 13 6
ditto	56	2 5 6	ditto	34	2 4 0
ditto	47	3 5 0	ditto	33	2 11 6
ditto	41	7 7 6	Carn Camborne	75	2 7 0
ditto	21	5 18 6	ditto	23	0 18 6
Wheal Bassett	69	4 17 6	East Bassett	36	1 19 6
ditto	69	4 7 6	ditto	40	5 6 6
ditto	45	3 13 6	North Roskear	15	4 13 6
ditto	44	3 18 6	Dolcoath	11	2 13 0
ditto	43	4 8 6	Pendarves United	5	1 14 0
ditto	41	4 12 6			
TOTAL PRODUCE.					
West Tolgus	430	£147 17 6	Carn Camborne	98	£ 197 10 6
West Seton	425	2035 5 0	East Bassett	65	176 0 0
Wheal Bassett	292	1268 12 0	North Roskear	15	70 2 6
Wheal Seton	244	485 3 0	Dolcoath	11	29 3 0
South Crofty	177	149 18 0	Pendarves United	5	5 12 0
		349 14 0			

The Tuolumne Gold Mining Company

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £80,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

Payable as follows:—Upon application, 5s. per share; upon allotment, 15s. per share; one month after allotment, 10s. per share; two months after allotment, 10s. per share.

Not more than 20,000 shares will be issued without the consent of the shareholders in general meeting. Shareholders can, if they so desire, at once, upon making application, pay up the full amount of their shares. In such cases share warrants, transferable from hand to hand, will be issued, exempting the holder from any further liability.

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, and no person's liability can possibly exceed £2 per share.

Unless an allotment be made all deposits will be promptly returned, without any deductions.

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.

SOLICITOR—ALEX. KERLY, Esq., 98, London Wall, E.C.

AUDITOR—CHARLES WARWICK, Esq., 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem).—MR. A. NIGHTINGALE.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

EXTRACTS FROM PROSPECTUS.

Gold mining in California is singularly profitable, but so great is the anxiety on the part of the native owners of mineral properties to preserve strict silence as to the large profits they make, owing partly to the tax assessed by the United States Government on incomes derived from this source, and partly from a disinclination to make others as wise as themselves, that the collection of reliable data with regard to the result of gold mining becomes somewhat difficult.

But some idea may be formed of the enormous mineral wealth of the country from the fact that since 1855 the value of the precious metals obtained from California and Nevada alone is said to amount to the immense sum of £200,000,000. The United States Government Geologist and Mineral Surveyor, in his official report, says, speaking of this country:—

"Two-thirds of the country is situated for quartz mining, and, so far as external indications may serve as guides, the presumptions are that this country will be second to no other county in California in the production of gold quartz. Wood and water are abundant, the roads are good, and the quartz veins large."

This company has been formed to purchase and work a very valuable property,

considerably developed, and with nearly all the necessary machinery, therefore the usual delay in reaching the gold vein, incidental to most new mining enterprises, will, in this instance, be entirely obviated.

The property is situated in the county Tuolumne, in the state of California, about eleven miles from Sonora. It is held strictly in accordance with the very favourable mining laws of the United States, and it will be transferred to this company, together with the steam-engine, stamping-mills, amalgamators, and other valuable plant and machinery, upon payment of £3500 in cash, and an allotment of 10,000 fully paid up shares of the company.

Application for shares should be sent direct to the bankers, with a cheque or Post Office Order for the amount of the deposit. All cheques and Post Office Orders should be crossed City Bank.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with all documents in the possession of the company, can be seen at the company's offices.

Full prospectus and report and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the company, where samples of the ore and photographs of the mine can be seen.

THE TUOLUMNE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that WEDNESDAY, April 6, is the LAST DAY for RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

By order, A. NIGHTINGALE, Secretary (pro tem.)

Great Iron Fownog Consolidated Lead MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, which limit the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

10s. on application, 10s. on allotment, and £4 by calls of not exceeding 10s. each, quarterly, if required.

DIRECTORS.

DAVID DAVIES, Esq. (CHAIRMAN), No. 51, Catherine-street, Liverpool.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., 13, Bently-road, Princes-park, Liverpool.

EDWARD RIGBY, Esq., 205, London-road, Liverpool.

JOHN S. DE WOLF, Jun., Esq., Clifton-park, Birkenhead.

ALLEN GREEN, Esq., Green-lane, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

ROBERT YATES, Esq., Bradshaw-gate, Bolton.

ROBERT LOMAX, Esq., 73, Manchester-road, Bolton.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK, AND BRANCHES.

AGENTS—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury, London.

SOLICITOR—R. J. JONES, Esq., 5, Harrington-street, Liverpool.

MANAGER—Captain WILLIAM WASLEY, Fron Fownog, near Mold.

SECRETARY—E. J. HALE, Esq.

OFFICE,—ARVON CHAMBERS, 9, CANNING PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is established to work and effectually develop the valuable lead mining property consisting of Summer Hill and Fron Fownog Mines, and adjoining lands (situate in the parish of Hendrebliffa, near Mold, in the county of Flint), which have already been laid open, and proved to be a considerable extent, indeed sufficiently so to justify an investment of the purchase and expenditure of about £9000, and which, it is confidently expected, will lay open paying ground sufficiently extensive to dispense with further calls, and establish a permanent dividend-paying property.

The directors have the much confidence in introducing this enterprise to the notice of their friends and the public, having effected the purchase of the entire property, including the Summer Hill Mines, for a sum of £5000—2000 shares half paid up—thus showing the great confidence of the lessees, as well as the directors, in the future of the undertaking. The total area of the ground is very extensive (above 200 acres), and the grants extend over a period of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th. The facilities for working are much more favourable than similar undertakings.

Upwards of £3000 worth of lead was raised at the Summer Hill Mine between January, 1866, and December, 1868, and £1200 was paid in dividends. A new shaft has been sunk, and the flat reached, from which it is expected that fresh runs of ore will soon be discovered.

The accounts of the Fron Fownog show that about £90,000 worth of ore was raised, and about £30,000 profit made, as will be seen from the reports of that mine which are annexed, and are highly promising, leaving little doubt of ultimate success.

The company's mines are bounded on the south by the Mold Consolidated Mines, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Alexandra, Fron Isa, Fron Hall, Hendra Ucha, East Mae-y-Safn, Mae-y-Safn, Jamaica, Bryngwyn, and other noted mines, which have paid their shareholders many hundred thousand pounds profit. On the north are the Pant-y-Buarth, Pant-y-Newyn, Coed-y-Hendra, Great Rhosnesor, and other mines, which have also yielded enormous profits. Upwards of two-thirds—in fact, nearly three-fourths—of the shares have been already allotted to 67 shareholders; twenty of whom are resident in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine, and other parties in the locality have signified their intention of taking shares, thus showing the general good opinion entertained by all who know the property, added to which most of the prospectuses of mines in the neighbourhood speak in high terms of these mines.

REPORTS.

Grassington, April 27, 1869.—Having inspected the Fron Fownog Mine, in accordance with your wish and that of your co-trustees, and carefully examined the plans and perused the documents relating to the mine that were put into my hands, I now beg to furnish you with my report, with such observations as I consider the case requires from me. The mine, generally speaking, is so simple in its character, and the extent of ground opened so limited, that any descriptive account of its present state must necessarily be very brief, and the greater portion of what I may say on the subject must be already known to you and other parties interested. The great produce from this mine has hitherto been from what is generally termed a "flat." This flat dips with the strata; in fact, it forms the division between the sandstone and limestone. In it three runs of ore have been discovered and worked. These have followed each other in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine, and other parties in the locality have signified their intention of taking shares, thus showing the general good opinion entertained by all who know the property, added to which most of the prospectuses of mines in the neighbourhood speak in high terms of these mines.

any other point requiring particular remark from me. I have carefully perused the prospectus of the mine, which, though very lengthy, are less so than those of many other mining leases. I have not heard of lessees complaining them, or asking to be relieved from the strict letter of the lease, except on the question of royalty, and that of the extent of reserved land around the dwelling house, court yard, &c. On this latter question, I understand the trustees can have no control, and, therefore, I am not required to express an opinion on the subject. If I have omitted any point on which you wish to have my opinion, or any information in my power, I beg you will command me.

STEPHEN EDY.

Mineral Agent to the Duke of Devonshire.

Wren, near Mo'd, January 26, 1869.—As I was the agent who looked after the royalties for the proprietors of the minerals in the Fron Fownog Mine when it was worked last, I know about the mine from the time it commenced to the day it ceased working, on which day I inspected all the workings in the mine. And as your agent, Capt. Wasley, informs me that you are about to re-work the mine, and asked me if I would give you some particulars about the mine, I beg to hand you the following as my opinion thereon. The mine was worked by five shafts; four of them on the Fron Fownog land, and one on the lands of Messrs. Owen and Wyke. As the flat or ore-bearing beds dip to the east the engine-shaft was put further to the east, and was sunk to a depth of 150 yards below the surface, or 94 yards below the day level. The mine was drained of water by a 6-in. cylinder engine, with 18-in. lifts. The old company raised and sold 907 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs., which realised £38,224 2s. 1d., and divided over £31,000 profit, but which would have been about £50,000 if they got the same price for the ore as it has been sold for during the last few years. The above profits were made when the company paid a royalty of one-eighth and one-tenth. The lease of the company at this time being nearly up, they applied to the owners for a new lease and a reduction in the royalty, as the engine-shaft was found to be too far north to command the runs of ore, and as it was found necessary to go further south-east to sink a new engine-shaft. But the owners refused to reduce the royalty, or to grant a new lease, which was the cause of the stoppage of the mine. My belief is that this was a loss to the owners of the royalty, as well as to the proprietors of the mine; as the company would have sunk a large engine-shaft, and put up a large engine, if they got a new lease and the reduction in the royalty that they applied for. As I now understand that you have got the mine on the reasonable royalty of one-sixteenth, I would very strongly advise you to commence a new engine-shaft, and erect an engine of 8-in. cylinder, with 25-in. pumps, which I believe would drain the mine and enable you to work the flat to the extent of a great many acres. I would also recommend you to clear the day level. If the above works are carried out, I fully believe that you will be well rewarded for your outlay, as on the last day I was down in the mine I saw a bed of white ore 18 in. to 2 feet thick in the bottom of the 150 yard level (the bottom of the mine). This ore was very near as good as the blue ore. Under the white ore was a bed of blue ore, but I cannot say how thick it is, because it was worked deeper than the bottom of the engine-shaft, and was of course a new lease, which was the cause of the stoppage of the mine. My belief is that this was a loss to the owners of the royalty, as well as to the proprietors of the mine; as the company would have sunk a large engine-shaft, and put up a large engine, if they got a new lease and the reduction in the royalty that they applied for. As I now understand that you have got the mine on the reasonable royalty of one-sixteenth, I would very strongly advise you to commence a new engine-shaft, and erect an engine of 8-in. cylinder, with 25-in. pumps, which I believe would drain the mine and enable you to work the flat to the extent of a great many acres. I would also recommend you to clear the day level. 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average number of boilers under inspection during the last five years has been 1764 annually. During the same time the amount paid for compensation has been 562, or (say) 114. 4s. per annum, which, distributed over 1764 boilers, gives the sum of 14d. per boiler per annum as the amount actually claimed and paid for compensation. Thus, with a faithful periodical inspection of boilers, the risk attending their use is almost nil.

Now, it is certainly worthy of consideration that whilst the accidents to the inspected boilers is but one in 8820 annually, the explosion of uninspected boilers continue to be numerous. During the past year 58 explosions came to the knowledge of the association's officers as having occurred to boilers in different parts of the United Kingdom, not under the association's inspection. By these 58 lives were lost and 126 persons injured. The number of explosions during 1869 was above the average, large as that is. In round numbers, 50 boilers explode per annum, killing 70 persons. The experience of the association proves that this state of things need not continue. To aid in the prevention of these catastrophes, the committee prepared and presented to HER MAJESTY'S Secretary of State for the Home Department, in April last, a memorial, in which attention was called to the unsatisfactory character of coroner's enquiries into the cause of steam-boiler explosions. It is clear from the financial position of the association that the charges made to the members per boiler are sufficient to leave a very respectable fund in case of accident. At the same time they are not anxious to accumulate money, and the President, Sir W. FAIRBAIRN, Bart., stated that he would like to see some of the funds expended in experimental researches which would still further tend to increased security to the members, so that it may be anticipated that connection with the association will in future be even more valuable to users of steam than it has been hitherto, since in addition to immunity from accident, they will have the benefit of experimental researches made under the best possible conditions for securing accurate results.

VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR FOR WINDING ENGINES.

An important invention, connected with the working of mines, is described in the French coal-trade paper, *La Houille*. It is generally admitted that the application of expansion gear to engines ensures an important economy of fuel, yet hitherto winding engines have been worked without it. The many conditions to be satisfied render it, indeed, difficult to apply, and cause mine owners who use unsuitable debris for the raising of steam to hesitate before adopting it. But special circumstances have now made its application unusually desirable—the want of boiler space consequent upon the daily increasing activity at the pits. Thus, obliged as they would be to buy new boilers, it has been deemed preferable to utilise to a greater degree the steam already at their disposal, by causing it to produce more useful work by using it expansively. This secures not only the advantage of diminished consumption of fuel, but also renders available part of the boilers, the number of which had become insufficient. The question has been most successfully solved by Mr. Audemar, the engineer of the Blanz mines. After having successively tested and rejected fixed cut-offs, as well as several special arrangements proposed to him, Mr. Audemar hit upon a form which was first tried for six consecutive months upon an engine of 250 horsepower, and then, having succeeded perfectly, to six other engines of similar power, which were previously worked without a cut-off, and which now work with the greatest regularity on the works of the Blanz Company.

The conditions which experience had proved to be necessary were—to work the machine with the expansion gear, and to be enabled to suppress the action of the cut-off instantaneously, when desired; to render unnecessary the attention of the engineer, who has already enough to attend to; not to increase the number of levers he will have to work, nor the power necessary to work them; and to make the cut-off variable, so as to adapt itself to the variations of resistance of the load to be raised. The apparatus consists of a double cam, one-half of which serves for the forward stroke, and the other half for the back stroke. Each portion of this cam has varied profiles, so as to give the various degrees of expansion, from the smallest to the greatest; and it is so disposed that the middle becomes the neutral point, like that of the Stephenson slide, and corresponds, like it, to no admission, whilst the two extreme points give full open. A valve on the Cornish system, placed before the ordinary distribution of the machine is used to produce the expansion of the steam. This valve is put in motion by the cam, the rotation of which is caused by the gearing on the shaft of the engine, and it opens and closes according as one or other part of the cam is for the time being in operation. If the Stephenson slide be at its neutral point, the cam would be in a similar position, and the two being set in motion by the same lever, will at the same time occupy the extremes of their course. If, then, the engineer inclines his reversing lever, the several profiles of the cam being presented to the valve, produce a corresponding cut-off, which will become absolutely none if the lever be pushed full home. Thus, the mere inclination of the lever which the engineer already uses, suffices to produce the desired effect both for the forward and backward movement.

An essential feature is that the objections to the Stephenson slide when not at the extremities of its course are avoided. The connection of the slide with the cam is, in fact, made by intermediate sectors, so that the speed of the two parts is widely different. Thus the slide always occupies the end of its course, and gives the maximum opening to the ports, although the cam is sufficiently advanced to produce considerable expansion. The system, which appears to be free from complications, and which has been practically applied, has enabled the Blanz Company to dispense with the purchase of boilers, which had become indispensable, and to secure in addition a saving of fuel equal in some cases to 40 per cent. And they were enabled in one case of four boilers already over-worked to put one out, for the purpose of cleaning. These results are so remarkable that the general adoption of the invention is confidently anticipated; and, as all the parts are ready made, the stoppage for a single day is sufficient to apply the arrangements to existing engines; and they, moreover, meet the approval of the workmen, because they do not at all interfere with their existing habits.

STEEL EXPORTS.—The quantity of unwrought steel exported from the United Kingdom last year was 33,530 tons, as compared with 31,362 tons in 1868, and 32,685 tons in 1867. In these totals the exports to the United States figured for 16,662 tons, 17,207 tons, and 19,026 tons respectively. In the ten years ending with 1869 inclusive, the quantities of unwrought steel exported from the United Kingdom were as annexed:—1860, 32,173 tons; 1861, 21,810 tons; 1862, 25,779 tons; 1863, 28,687 tons; 1864, 26,834 tons; 1865, 23,877 tons; 1866, 34,413 tons; 1867, 32,685 tons; 1868, 31,362 tons; and 1869, 33,530 tons. Upon the whole, the exports would seem to have made little progress during the ten years. Their value was as annexed, year by year:—1860, 986,228; 1861, 726,956; 1862, 848,934; 1863, 935,517; 1864, 1,890,395; 1865, 782,129; 1866, 1,124,917; 1867, 1,065,614; 1868, 1,009,342; and 1869, 1,038,800.

COAL MINING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Great efforts are at present being made to secure the further development of the coal fields of the province, with a view to render Australia independent of other countries for her supply of mineral fuel. The necessary steps are at present being taken in Sydney for the formation of a company to work a colliery property at Bowenfels, comprising 1160 acres, selected by Mr. John Mackenzie (late Government Examiner of Coal Fields), Mr. E. N. Emmett, of Victoria, and another. The land contains a seam of coal 10½ ft. thick, which crops out at surface, and is in close proximity to the railway station. In connection with this enterprise, Messrs. J. Mackenzie, Wilton, and Anderson, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Neale, M.L.A., waited on the Minister of Works (the Hon. J. Sutherland), on Jan. 25, for the purpose of ascertaining what arrangements were to be made for the carriage of coal on the Western Railway. Mr. Mackenzie wished specifically to know whether any rates had yet been fixed for owners' trucks. He did not see why the same allowance should not be made to them for coal as was made in the North. They had been told that the wear and tear was so much greater on the Western line than on the other lines, yet why should coal be taxed

and not other things? Mr. Sutherland explained that what the Government had to do was to fix rates at which it would pay them to carry the coal. Mr. Mackenzie complained that the rates for owners' trucks had been struck out. Mr. Wilton added that the striking out of these rates had given the people of the Western district an impression that they had been unfairly treated. Mr. Sutherland stated that the Government would be willing to give them the accommodation at cost, but that cost he could not then tell, owing to the change in the Government. The reasons why they could not take coal on the same terms as wool was that there was the wear and tear of the line through the return of the empty coal wagons. The wool wagons return laden with other produce. The Government would probably fix the rates in a few weeks time. Everything connected with the coal traffic would be kept distinct, so that the working expenses could be readily told.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

March 30.—We have had a steady and lively week in our Pig-Iron Market, with full average shipments, and next return promises to be large. Makers are, in one or two instances, still sending iron into store, although an unusual amount is being melted for manufacturing purposes. During the week ending yesterday we shipped 13,845 tons, against 13,395 tons same week last year, while the total shipments to date reach 126,750 tons, being an increase of very nearly 11,500 tons on the first three months of the year. The returns of the iron stored during the month have not yet been made up, but they are expected to show an increase of 5000 tons or thereby, which would increase the stocks in store to fully 351,000 tons. This week operations were commenced in a quiet but well-toned market, at 54s. 6d. cash, and 54s. 9d. a month, and yesterday, if anything, rather firmer, the prospect of heavy shipments tightening prices. To-day the market was stronger, and a good business was done at 54s. 7d. and 54s. 8d. cash, and 54s. 10½d. and 55s. a month, closing, buyers, 54s. 7½d. and 54s. 10½d. a month; sellers a shade higher. No. 1, g.m.b., 55s. 3d.; No. 3, 53s. 6d. (makers have all advanced their prices); Coltness, 64s.; Gartsherrie, 63s.; Langloan, 54s.; Shotts, 58s.; Govan and Eglinton, 56s., all No. 1 brand. The Coltness Iron Company are boring on the property of Westergate, in the expectation of finding workable ironstone. The edge has been taken off the price of manufactured iron, by one or two second-class makers offering, undisguisedly, at a reduction of 2s. 6d. per ton from current rates. This is causing buyers to hold back their specifications; but we have been informed that as only one or two firms are really in a position to go on with new works there is no likelihood that a general reduction will be declared. Nail-roads are in great demand, and heavy shipments are presently taking place. Plates, which a month ago had to be given to English houses, can now be placed here at English quotations. Notwithstanding these relaxed signs, the malleable iron trade is not only hopeful but prosperous. With the exception of the changes indicated, quotations have not varied since last noted.

The Coal shipments for the week show a flourishing trade, and were it not for the over output, and a pressure to sell in order to make up lordships, we would have had a more healthful market. Prices of all classes of coal—with the single exception of gas—are injuriously affected by the over-production that is now going on, and by the number of small weak men now in the trade. For the week the coal shipped from the Scotch ports amounted to 36,330 tons, against 22,400 tons in the corresponding week of 1869, showing an increase of well nigh 14,000 tons in favour of this year. Messrs. Dunlop, of Clyde Iron Works, and the owners of the Balornock and Robyston ironstone pits, have given notice of a reduction in the wages of their miners, and there are fears others will have to follow their example.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Fairfield Association Mr. Grive read a paper "On the Manufacture of Iron." He noticed also a few of the more valuable modes of steel manufacture.

The Philosophical Society were favoured with a communication "On the Recent Progress of the Iron Manufacture in Cleveland." The quantity of ironstone produced annually there was 5,000,000 tons, giving employment to upwards of 100 blast-furnaces. The paper, which is to be printed, excited some interest among the members engaged in the iron trade.

The shipbuilding on the Clyde continues to prosper, and Messrs. Connal have had to find ground for new works further down the river, on a piece of land at Scotton, measuring 20 acres. New premises are being erected for their increased business, which will include all modern appliances for the speedy execution of ship contracts.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesbrough, March 31.—On Tuesday the North of England Ironmasters' Quarterly Meeting was held in the Exchange, and was largely attended. Enquiries for pig-iron were very numerous, but sellers were scarce, and iron for immediate requirements was not easily obtained; prices were, of course, very firm indeed, 49s. 6d. to 50s. were the general quotations for No. 3 iron, net cash; transactions, however, were limited. The stocks are universally low in the district. The warrant store stock this week is only 24,684 tons, having been reduced since Tuesday last by 2250 tons. The Carlton Iron Works were, we understand, positively bought by Mr. H. K. Spark, of Darlington, on Wednesday last, for 13,300.

The Rail Trade continues very animated, as, indeed, do all branches of the Finished Iron Trade.

At the Quarterly Meeting facilities were afforded for the exhibition of models and specimens, but there was very small pretensions on show. Drawings of Whitwell's model fire-brick stoves, which have previously been shown at these meetings, and been described in these columns, were again exhibited, and were noticed attentively by many present. Messrs. Henry Wilson and Co., of Stockton, had an attractively arranged stall of brass goods, water-gauges, cocks of various kinds, and cyphons, besides "Wilson's Improved Patent Steam Impregnator," the principle of the construction of which is said to be that instead of admitting talrow into the cylinder in considerable quantities of uncertain intervals, by means of talrow cups, grease cups, or other contrivances, a system which renders the greasing of the engine in some degree inefficient, it delivers the lubricant in drops into the bottom of the steam-chest or cylinder. The result is, instead of the whole of the internal parts of the engine are thoroughly and regularly greased. In addition to this advantage, it effects a considerable saving of the lubricant and fuel; it also increases the power of the engine, and reduces the internal friction. The same firm had on their stall a model of a patent steam ship-pump, the advantages of which are that it can be used for washing decks, wetting sails, or as a powerful and efficient fire-engine, and it may be worked by the most unskilled man on board a ship. Fixed on deck it catches the water into the holds, the engine-house, or into the sea. It is also possessed of the quality of being able to free itself of any obstruction. In grain vessels the pipes often get stopped up by the grain, and with the ordinary pump it is with very great difficulty, and with considerable loss of time, that they can be cleared. This apparatus, however, can be by the means of reversing the valves draw sea water, and force it through the pipe until it is cleared, and the pump is in working order. This object may be attained in a few minutes. It is said to be equal to the Donkey pump in power. The small model exhibited, from 12 to 15 in. in height, would, we were informed, throw a jet of water over a house. Whilst so many casualties arise from there being inefficient pumps on board vessels, the owners might be expected to take advantage of any invention such as this, possessing a reasonable probability of being effective.

Messrs. Cope and Maxwell's Patent Universal Steam-Pump was also shown. Its speed can be regulated, we saw, from 20 to 160 strokes per minute; and the local agent for the patentees, Mr. Austin, of Newcastle, states that the invention does away with all gearing and tapped valves, and prevents the noise occasioned by donkey engines and some other kinds of pumps.

A large model of the Birmingham Patent Sectional Wrought-Iron Boiler was viewed by the gentlemen present with considerable interest. This boiler was said to have received the high encomium from the Judges of the Exhibition of the American Institute, 1869, as "meriting the highest premium as a safe boiler." It is said to be particularly adapted for the use of blast and puddling furnaces; it can be erected in so small a space as to admit of its being put on a wall by the side of any puddling-furnace, a feature which no other boiler possesses. It is composed of small light parts, none of which weigh more than 1 cwt., and is equally well adapted either for transport to the top of a mountain or into a mine. Steam is generated very rapidly, and with small expenditure of fuel, and a perfectly natural circulation of water takes place from the tubes and return bends. Friming is absolutely unknown to exist, even with the use of alkaline waters. By taking the caps off the front of the tubes of which the boiler consists, the sediment may be easily cleared out. A flexible India-rubber pipe was exhibited, showing the ease with which could be blown from the exterior of the tubes. The tubes, which are composed of gun-metal, are tested to bear 500 lbs. pressure, and will, it is confidently asserted, sustain a pressure of 2000 lbs. with absolute safety. A very small amount of machinery is necessary in the construction of this boiler, and it can, consequently, be built at a much less cost than the ordinary boiler. It can easily be repaired, the parts being interchangeable. It can easily be enlarged or reduced in size, which is ruled by the number of tubes. The tests which this boiler is said to undergo would burst many other boilers now in use.

Mr. J. A. Manners, of Middlesbrough, exhibited some specimens of iron ores, some of which were stated to yield as follows:—The Devonshire magnetic ore, 69.75 per cent. of iron; Devonshire hematite ore, 59.75 per cent. of

metalliferous iron; red hematite iron ore, 48.01 per cent. Messrs. Mackean and Co., of Middlesbrough, were also exhibitors of Spanish ore, which they guaranteed to yield 69 per cent. of metalliferous iron.

The whole of the difficulties between Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. and their Winton works have not yet been settled by the standing committee of the board of arbitration. The bricklayers, labourers, and smiths cases occupied the time of the committee on Thursday last, and the meeting was adjourned till Saturday, when the puddlers' complaint was to be heard, but it was of such a nature as to render the committee unable to decide it, and we understand a meeting of the whole board has been convened for its consideration.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

March 30.—The arrivals of vessels in the north-eastern ports have been on a large scale lately, and consequently the collieries are, on the whole, pretty well employed. The ice having disappeared also in some of the northern and eastern parts of Europe, the spring trade for steam and other coals has commenced, so that shortly, looking at the increased activity which continues to be shown in the iron trade, we may expect the coal trade of the North to be well occupied. Although the Government appear to be quite satisfied that a mixture of North Country coal for use by the Navy is highly advantageous, they have not hitherto ordered the North Country coal so freely as was expected, but it is understood that the quantity will shortly be increased from the North; and, as a good foreign trade is fully expected, a speedy revival of the steam coal trade may be relied upon. Another proof of the hopeful appearance of the steam coal trade is that a number of new houses are to be built at the large steam coal works at Seaton Delaval—that is, 50 cottages for the use of additional workmen are to be employed. There is little doubt, also, that the works which have been closed some time in the steam coal district will shortly again be opened and pushed on with renewed vigour. The Broomhill Colliery, situated at the northern extremity of this district, has been remodelled, and under partly new owners and management, is now pushed on vigorously. As the coal here is first-class steam coal, it is expected that this place, which has dragged on a number of years without achieving much success, will, under the new regime, prove highly successful. Great difficulty has been met with here in former years by the occurrence of faults of a formidable character, and much water has also been encountered, but it is now expected that most of those difficulties have been overcome, and that a large quantity of good coal will be got in future. The Lintz Colliery, too, is to be remodelled and started under a firm partly composed of the old members, with the addition of others. This is a colliery in the western portion of North Durham, producing good coking coal and excellent fire-clay, which was offered for sale a short time ago, and it is understood that some new partners are to join the company, and the operations to be considerably extended. Another seam, in addition to the one now in operation, is to be opened, which it is expected will produce a large quantity of good coal, and there is little doubt that a more successful career is before the new company, as coke of first-class quality can be produced, and also fire-bricks scarcely inferior to the very best; indeed, it is considered by some good judges of these matters that if equal care and time were taken in the manufacture of bricks as is taken in the coal, the famous fire-bricks of the Co. at Blaydon Burn, which sell at a rate nearly double that received by makers of ordinary bricks.

On the whole, the progress made with the yearly bindings in Durham has been satisfactory, but there are exceptions, and some very unpleasant things to be found, so far as the aspect of affairs among the miners of Durham is concerned. The Union, it must be confessed, has made some progress, and its leaders have to a certain extent succeeded in sowing discord between the men and their masters. As the Monkwearmouth Colliery was the point where this new Union was hatched, it can excite no surprise that this place should continue the headquarters of the organisation. It will be recollected that some misunderstanding took place between the owners and the workmen some time ago, when it was alleged that the men were to be given a new mode of hiring, which the men, labouring under the mode of hiring was given up, rather easily it was thought, by the masters. As a fair adjustment of all claims was then made, it was fully expected that this large concern would be conducted for some time to come pleasantly and profitably to all parties, but it now appears that these hopes are doomed to disappointment. The fact that the men can cease work in a body by giving a fortnight's notice appears to be an inducement to the Union leaders to demand further advances, and if their demands are not complied with to threaten that the men will be entirely stopped. Accordingly, the committee appointed by the Union men have this week demanded that all the men shall hand to them a written notice, to be afterwards delivered at the colliery office—a most extraordinary proceeding certainly, and one much opposed to free labour principles. The result of this has been that 500 of these notices have been handed to the committee, although several classes of men have not yet handed in theirs, but these parties, it is stated, have promised that they will do nothing to injure the interests of those who have sent in their notices; and as the masters are determined to grant no further advances matters look very gloomy at present—a strike appears, indeed, very likely to take place. At the South Derwent Colliery no settlement has been arrived at, the men not being satisfied with the prices offered, it is, therefore, possible that unless some concessions are made on one or both sides a strike may be the unpleasant result at this colliery. At the Kepler Grange Colliery, near Durham, a similar state of matters prevails, no agreement having been arrived at between the men and the owners as to the rates to be paid. This case also looks rather gloomy, but a favourable turn of affairs may yet take place.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—A special general meeting of members will be held on Saturday, when a number of new members and graduates are to be elected. The meeting will also be special to consider some alterations in the rules; and Mr. T. J. Bewick's paper "On the Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone District of the North of England," will be open for further discussion.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

March 30.—The Iron and Coal Trades of this district have received no check since our last report—indeed, a greater spirit and energy appears to be exhibited in the former branch. The great alteration and improvements recently brought to bear at the Park End furnaces, the property of the Forest of Dean Iron Company, are a perfect success; it is the only place in this district where the proprietors have applied modern skill and science for conducting the superfluous gases from the top of the furnaces for the purpose of heating the boilers and stoves. There are three furnaces in blast in this place, and hopes are entertained of an additional one being soon erected. The reports recently spread abroad respecting blast-furnaces being erected at Lydney by the Messrs. Alloway do not take into account that such an undertaking could not be entered into without a certain and constant supply of iron ore could be found on the Bathurst estate, recently leased by Mr. Alloway. The opinion of experienced mining persons is against any very large quantities being discovered there; and, indeed, recent explorations seem to justify such opinion. We cannot bear that the lodes or veins already opened exceed 5 or 6 feet in width, although we have not inspected the ground under development; nor, indeed, do we vouch for the statements of others, but if this be true it does not say much for the prospect of furnaces, neither indeed can the thickness of the seams bear comparison with those of the Forest proper, where the veins occur in chasms or caverns, often 12 yards wide.

The Flower Mill Colliery Company have at last, after a good deal of perseverance, won the coal—Goleford Hill Delf—but at the point where the pit struck the measures the coal was not found to be of the thickness expected; it is most likely that the coal is of a fairly regular thickness, but that it may be expected to return to the proper thickness was a further development.

The Bowson Colliery is considered by practical men of ability here to be a partial failure, and it also is to be anticipated that if the company do not make a great change in the management utter failure must be the result, and great damage done to the district. The depth of their shafts is about 284 yards, and at this point porous strata were encountered, from which the water filled the shafts, after fruitless attempts to draw it by winding. The company decided to erect an engine and put down pumps in the pit, but it is very clear that the size of the engine and pumps was much too small for the purpose required. After they had pumped out the water and commenced sinking an additional quantity came in; the consequence was that although their manager asserted that they had the "largest engine in the Forest" they could not, nevertheless, keep it out, the engine going about 8 strokes per minute. We hear that their new pumping staple pit is about 120 yards deep, and connected at this point to the main pumping pit; the water is delivered from the bottom up to this point, and then taken up by another lift to the surface. The pumps in the staple pit are about 22 inches diameter, and in the main pit 18 inches diameter, the strokes on the former being 9 feet, and on the latter about 13 feet. This would seem to give about 140 gallons per stroke; and if we put the engine down to be capable of going 8 strokes per minute, it would give (say) a little over 1000 gallons per minute. The probable cost of water could have been at least approximately ascertained, and we were always of opinion that pumps at least of 27 inches to 30 inches diameter should have been put down. The company had certainly a great advantage in this respect, and they should have been prepared with machinery capable of drawing as much water as was originally pumped from Mr. Crawshaw's Haywood pit, the New Bridge Engine pit, East Slade pit, and the water due to the measures in the intervening area. This would doubtless have given a pump much larger than 18 inches. We do not consider that the machinery erected at the Bowson is anything enormous for size. The Lightmoor Cornish engine is a much finer specimen, and quite as large, if not larger; then, again, to assert that from 900 to 1000 gallons per minute is an extraordinary large quantity is absurd. Not even more than two miles down the valley a much smaller engine is set to work at an iron mine, working 27-inch pumps, and actually pumping quite 2000 gallons of water per minute. It is thoroughly astounding how men can go about such an undertaking as the Bowson Colliery with their eyes shut. There is a hilly country to the rise, and quite surrounding the Bowson pits, of about 1000 acres, which may reasonably be supposed to supply the cropping of the measures with water; still, no notice whatever appears to have been taken of this, nor, indeed, of the very plain fact that all the before mentioned collieries were full of water when the company began their sinking. The company, however, now begins to believe that the water comes in from the rise, but they seem to attribute it as being due to one particular place—the East Slade Colliery, nearly 1½ mile from the pits. Their present foreman has determined this fact by putting in sawdust into this colliery, and asserts that it came through into their own shafts in 48 hours afterwards, and seems to lay particular stress on the kind of sawdust, making out that there is a vast difference in the appearance of different kinds of that material. The Bowson Com-

pany, on this evidence, have applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Mr. Jackson, from allowing the water from his shafts from going into the Bowson Colliery. A great number of affidavits have been put in from persons in favour of the defendant, but there does not seem to be any, if any, supporting the plaintiff's theory—in fact, a mining engineer here has declined to enter into the matter. In the award of the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners, under the Act of 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 43, as to the coal and iron mines in the Forest of Dean, and the rules and regulations for working the same, we find it laid down in No. 19 that "In all cases where gales line on the land side of other gales, or drained by steam-engine, and when, by the stopping of those engines, the water may be thrown into deep gales, the gales of the land collieries shall be bound to work their engine or engines so as to prevent any of the water of these gales from falling down into the deep gales, so long as they shall continue to hold possession of such land gales; and no person or persons holding any gale or gales lying on the land side of any other gale not so drained by any engine shall wilfully or by negligence suffer the water of such land gale to fall down into such deep gale, and no person in working any gale in the deep of another gale or work shall suffer the water of such deep gale to accumulate so as to rise above the level of the workings of such deep gale, to the injury of the gale or work in the land." This rule is pretty plain to any particular case to which it can reasonably apply, and was, doubtless, constructed for the protection of the owners of adjoining property, either to the rise or to the dip, but whether or not the rule can be so strained as to apply to a colliery 1½ mile away, and where there is no direct communication from the workings of each colliery, as in the present case, is doubtless a question for the law to decide. We, as engineers, believe that this rule was never meant to apply to a case similar to the Bowson Colliery, which is a question reserved until the hearing whether it is to pay or not. It seems to me that if you allow the plaintiffs to have full access to your gale, and to take such steps as they may think fit under the control of the Court to prevent the water coming from your gale to them by pumping or otherwise, is all that I can do. It is thought that the hearing will come on in the Easter term, when we shall return to the subject, and endeavour to lay before the readers of the Journal the whole facts of the case.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 31.—The Preliminary Meeting of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Ironmasters' Association has been held to-day at Birmingham, and, as was generally anticipated, no change was made in the trade list of prices, which continue on the basis of 8s. for bars at the works. As previously stated, the growing activity in the rail trade on the Tees, and the recent advance of wages there, and the promised rise in South Wales, render a reduction of the rates paid to the men here out of the question, while the briskness of the rail trade in both districts affords hope of improvement in Staffordshire. At present, however, the demand is dull. Merchants order very sparingly, and appear to be holding back in the hope of buying at lower rates, which the decision of to-day, and the general prospects of the trade, ought to dissipate. Pig-iron is rather firmer. Common forge is quoted at 2s. 17s. 6d. to 3s. 5s.; All mine, hot-blast, 3s. 10s. to 3s. 12s. 6d.; and cold-blast, 4s. 5s. The general feeling to-day was that that prospects are improving. The only other question of public interest touched upon was the Government Mines Inspection Bill, in reference to which it was urged that if the clause fixing the liability for accidents and irregularities upon the owner or agent passes into law, its effect must be to introduce a new and lower class of men in the capacity of agents, inasmuch as no responsible person will be willing to subject himself to so grave and unjust a risk. Speaking of the dismantling of blast furnaces, the Dudley, correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* says:—

Two more furnaces at the Oak Farm, Kingswinford, are being dismantled. The number at work now in South Staffordshire is 103. In 1861 there were in blast 131, the yield of which amounted to 919,620 tons annually, which quantity exceeds the present yearly make by about 200,000 tons, so that some other districts, beyond all doubt, are reaping the benefit of this falling off. The decreased production of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire is easily accounted for by the diminution of the native ironstone and thick coal, which, as a natural consequence, enhances their value, so that it is impossible for some persons to compete with other iron-producing districts which are more favourably circumstanced in the production of cheaper kinds of iron; but where parties in these localities have plenty of good thick coal and ironstone of their own, and pay attention to the quality of iron they produce, whether pig or finished iron, they are sure to take the lead in the market, especially where quality is an essential requisite, and insisted upon by the purchaser. Hence it is that their works are kept regularly in operation, whilst others, where inferior sorts are manufactured, are doing comparatively little.

No doubt these remarks specially refer to the Earl of Dudley, who is the owner of most of the thick coal remaining in the South Staffordshire coal basin.

The Hardware Trades of Birmingham and South Staffordshire continue to be reported quiet, but, after all, a fair trade is being done, and the last quarter's turn over is not, probably, a bad one, though trade has not been at all brisk. The galvanising branch is specially depressed.

There is some talk of the extended production of Bessemer steel in South Staffordshire when the patent shall have expired; but one would have expected it could have been prosecuted more vigorously before, had there been the disposition, or had circumstances favoured.

OUR COAL SUPPLIES.—Mr. WM. FAIRLEY, Mineral Surveyor, of Bloomsbury, Birmingham, writing to the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* respecting the lecture on this subject delivered at the Learnington Philosophical Society by the Rev. F. P. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S., and reported in the Supplement to last week's *Mining Journal*, says:—We find the following statement:—"There was no doubt the Staffordshire coal fields would last another 50 years, and the Newcastle beds another 200 or 300 years. He did not know how long the other English coal fields would last; but supposing they were all exhausted there still remains the enormous coal fields of South Wales, extending over an area of 1200 miles, which had, as yet, been little worked." Can it be true that the Staffordshire coal will be all worked out in the short period of 30 years? No doubt the rev. gentleman has calculated the matter carefully, but we would ask, has he included the quantity said to be lying, and in favour of which there is every geological reason, under the Sandwell, Farnley, and other lands? With reference to the duration of the Newcastle coal beds we may mention that Mr. G. C. Greenwell, F.G.S., a gentleman thoroughly conversant with that district, whose calculations were made many years ago, allows about the same period as Mr. Brodie. The reverend lecturer gives the duration of South Wales coal as 1000 years, with which we beg to compare the figures of former writers on the subject: F. C. Bakewell, 1400 years; E. Hull, B.A., F.G.S., 200 years; B. Bellington, a Welsh view, 1918 years; and that of the lecturer, in his "Practical Observations on the South Wales Coal Field," points out that sufficient explorings have not yet been made to show, with a desirable degree of accuracy, the amount of coal that can be extracted therefrom; nevertheless, with the best data at command, and taking various considerations into account, he makes out by a certain method of calculation the probable duration a little more than 800 years. The various tracts of carbonised fuel, previously unknown to exist, that have been recently discovered in different parts of the world, among which may be mentioned—Midnapur, Tasmania, and Coton Park—in our own neighbourhood—would lead us to infer that in course of time other still more important tracts of this now indispensable fuel will be brought to light in other quarters. Geologists have, indeed, already hinted on this probability in different districts, which we need not name here, so that I think we may, on the whole, rest pretty content that our supplies of this mineral will be a never-failing one.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 31.—The iron works and the collieries in all parts of Derbyshire are now kept well going. The demand for iron of nearly all qualities is much better than it has been, and at some of the leading establishments there is considerable activity. At the works at Codnor Park, belonging to the Butterley Iron Company, business is much better than it has been, and in addition to some very extensive orders for beams and other material, the company have succeeded in obtaining the contract for a large bridge for the Dutch Government, which is to cost between 60,000l. and 70,000l. There is now a large output of pig-iron, and a greater number of furnaces are in blast now than there has been. This is the case not only in Derbyshire, but in the adjoining county of Nottingham, where we noticed the Stanton Company has four furnaces going. The collieries continue to be kept fairly going, there being still a really brisk demand for the season for house coal, and a very large tonnage is being forwarded from Clay Cross, Codnor Park, Pinxton, Eckington, and other places to the metropolis by the Midland line. A movement is now on foot to present a substantial testimonial to Mr. W. Howe, of Clay Cross, the inventor of what is known as the "link motion" in steam-engines, an invention the value of which is recognised by all engineers. Mr. Howe, who at one time was connected with the Messrs. Stephenson, instead of patenting his invention gave it at once to the public. Such disinterested conduct, it is needless to state, ought long since to have been recognised; but even at the present time the services of Mr. Howe, it is to be hoped, will meet with such a response to the effort now being made to show that his abilities and genius, which have been of such value to the engineering community, have not been overlooked.

The iron works in South Yorkshire continue in full operation, there being a very good demand for most qualities of manufactured iron. At the Bessemer Steel Works at Penistone, where business was recently interrupted, owing to the breaking down of some of the machinery, the men are once more fully going. As was anticipated, there has been a very large increase in the business doing in rails since the royalty was reduced to a comparatively nominal sum. House coal is in tolerably good request for the season, and a tolerably fair tonnage is now being forwarded to London. Steam coal remains without any alteration, there being no increase in the quantity shipped from the north and Grimsby. Engine coal for the Lancashire district is in fair request, but as the rates are by no means equal from the South Yorkshire coal field to the various towns on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, efforts are being made by the coalowners to induce the company to equalise the rate according to distance. There is a very good business being done in coke for the home and other districts. At the Thorncliffe Collieries peace once more prevails, and it is now expected that Messrs. Newton and Chambers will shortly have as many men in their employ as they require for the working of all their pits.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 31.—As was alluded to last week, some of the less fortunate makers have attempted to bring about a reduction in prices, but so far their efforts have been futile, and the market is at present quite as firm as it was three or four months ago; and the demand which must shortly set in will tend still further to stiffen prices, and buyers will doubtless have to look in vain for the slightest remission of the ruling prices. It has been before observed that the future prosperity of the trade depended chiefly on the demand from the Northern of Europe markets, which for railway material is expected to be even larger than last year; and later advices, it is satisfactory to find, continue to strengthen the expectations formed, and to indicate a considerable trade with those parts as the year advances. Clearances from the local ports are about to commence to Constat, Riga, and other ports, and the probability is that before the next month passes large quantities of railway iron will be sent by steam to the Russian ports. In addition, also, to Russian requirements, there is every likelihood of the American demand continuing large, clearances to the States being still on the increase; and fresh enquiries are being received from New York and some other of the Northern States. This is a particularly encouraging piece of intelligence, at a time when such strenuous efforts are being made to advance the tariff on iron materials sent to that country. It is to be hoped, therefore, that these efforts will continue to be successful, and in that case a more extensive trade will, no doubt, be carried on between the two countries, probably for some time to come. In the home trade there is no change to note. Bars and pigs are slightly firmer, and in better demand. The Tin-Plate Trade is gradually attaining a more satisfactory position, and increased operations at the works and higher prices may shortly be looked for.

In the Coal Trade there is little fresh to report. A more extensive business might be done were it not for the disturbing effect of the wages dispute. The output at the collieries is scarcely sufficient to meet the demands upon the merchants, and the result is that some orders that otherwise would have come to this district have been given out elsewhere for execution. It is satisfactory to find that the leading proprietors are not disposed to sell unless they obtain the full current rates, which will enable second and third-class houses to bring up their prices gradually, and in the course of a short time there is every likelihood of the trade generally being in a fairly satisfactory state. In the House Coal Trade coasting buyers are purchasing with average freedom, and the clearances show an increase over last year. The chief topic of conversation during the week in connection with the coal trade has been the probable attitude of the men in reference to the wages question. It has already been announced that at a meeting of the colliers, held at Pontypridd, it was resolved that unless the masters granted the rise on April 1 they would resort to a strike, to enforce their demands. Notice, however, was not given at the whole of the collieries even in Glamorganshire at the commencement of March, and in Monmouthshire only three or four of the collieries followed the example of the Rhondda Valley, and this was considered a pretty good proof that the great body of the men did not sympathise with the precipitation shown by a section of their fellow-workmen, in endeavouring to force upon their employers a rise on April 1, instead of Mr. W. When the announcement was made that the intention of the men was to turn out, it was by many feared that the intention would be carried into effect; but the general belief was that the good sense of the bulk of the colliers would not allow them to take such a rash course in the face of the distinct promise of their employers that they would only have to wait one month longer before they would be in the enjoyment of the desired rise in the scale of wages. This prediction is now fully verified. A large meeting of the men was again held at Pontypridd on Wednesday, and, realising the general expectation, wise counsels prevailed, and a resolution was come to to the effect that all hands should continue to work on the old scale of wages during the month of April. It was urged by several of those present that as they had now clearly proved their conciliatory disposition towards their employers the latter in turn should give them some recognition for the course they were adopting, and it was suggested that perhaps the coalmasters would be disposed to give them a small advance for the latter part of the month of April. It is not at all improbable that this suggestion of the men will be acted upon, not because of any decided improvement in the coal trade, but in order to afford the masters an opportunity to show that they appreciate the good counsels which have prevailed, and which will prevent that disarrangement and disruption of trade that would inevitably follow a strike. At the beginning of the week most of the miners in the employ of the Rhymney Iron Company struck work, owing to their dissatisfaction with the advance they are receiving. Those men, it appears, claim an advance of 1s. 6d. per ton, and a resolution was made. If the matter is not speedily settled, as it is hoped it will be, operations at the extensive iron works of the company will have to be restricted.

The agitation which seems now so prevalent in this district in regard to an advance in wages may be attributed, perhaps, in a great extent to the fact that there has been a considerable influx of English colliers and miners from districts where strikes have been of frequent occurrence, who have had, it is to be feared, very much to do with bringing about the present state of things, and during the whole of last summer emigrations were down from Lancashire and other places urging upon the Welsh colliers to form Unions, and to enforce their demands by strikes. Their exhortations, however, are not likely ultimately to be so effectual as they wished them to be, and there is little doubt that a thorough understanding will be come to between the Welsh colliers and their employers.

The enquiry into the cause of the explosion which occurred at the Morfa Colliery was resumed at Aberaman on Tuesday, before the coroner, Mr. H. Cuthbertson. Mr. Wales, Government Inspector of Mines, was also in attendance. Several witnesses were examined who had been in the colliery when the explosion occurred, but, further than that they detailed the circumstances they had witnessed, nothing that would show whether the explosion was caused by powder or by gas was elicited. The witnesses having had no previous experience in colliery explosions. On the whole, however, the facts would rather tend to strengthen the opinion that the explosion was caused by a sudden ignition of gas in some part of the colliery. The bodies of the overmen, and some other officials, are still in the workings, and the enquiry has been further adjourned to the 7th of April, by which time it is expected that those bodies will have been recovered. The proceedings, it is thought will last two more days.

One of Mr. Fairlie's engines, adapted to locomotives and railway carriages, which was recently purchased by the Barry Port and Gwendraeth Valley Railway, was tried on the company's line a few days ago. The engine is built on the "bogie" principle, and weighs altogether 23 tons 10 cwt. The trial trip was made from Pembroey to Pontydrum, a distance of eleven miles, the weight of the train being 150 tons 17 cwt. A numerous party accompanied the engine over the distance. The trial was pronounced satisfactory, and by the practical gentlemen present the engine was considered to be equal to a load of 120 tons up an incline of 1 in 45, and would probably go from seventeen to twenty miles an hour.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Lizzie, from Bilbao, with 410 tons of iron ore, for Tucker, Smith, and Co.; the Kinnaird, from Pensacola, with a cargo of timber, for Gregor Bros.; the Venezuela, from Carrizal, with 670 tons of copper regulus, in bulk, for H. Bath and Sons; the Carden, from Bilbao, with 600 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Thomas; the Joe, Louise, from Hebebon, with a quantity of pitwood, for J. Morel; the Orange Girl, from Antwerp, with 100 tons of fire-clay, for Richardson and Walters; 60 tons of copper ore, to order, and four iron girders, for H. Morrice; the Ondevia, from Dohay, with a cargo of timber, for D. Davies and Co.; the Favourite, from Bilbao, with 300 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Sons; the St. Hermilaus, from L'Orient, with 250 tons of pitwood, for Poindest and Messier; the Demetrios, from Bilbao, with 500 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Thomas; the Clarissa, from Hondekilp, with 350 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—At the forthcoming election for the fellowship of this society there will be 53 candidates for 15 vacancies, and no less than 21 are members of the medical profession. The names of the candidates are as follows:—

William Baker, C.E., R. M. Barry, R.A., Rev. Francis Bashworth, B.D., B. E. Brodhurst, F.R.C.S., Samuel Brown, F.I.A., James Brunel, C.E., F. T. Buckland, M.R.C.S., G. W. Callender, F.R.C.S., Commander William Chittum, R.N., F. G. Clark, F.R.C.S., Henry Dircks, Alexander Fleming, M.D., P. E. N. Foster, M.A., E. H. Greenhow, M.D., E. T. Higgins, M.R.C.S., Rev. Thos. Hinks, B.A., Charles Horne, Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., James Jago, M.D., W. S. Jevons, M.A., George Johnson, M.D., M. K. King, M.D., J. A. Langridge, C.E., N. S. Maskelyne, M.A., M. T. Masters, M.D., Major F. G. Montgomery, R.E., Alfred Newton, M.A., George Noble, Thomas Nunnery, F.R.C.S., E. Le. Ormrod, M.D., Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., Rev. Stephen Parkinson, B.D., Capt. R. M. Parsons, R.E., W. O. Prestley, M.D., C. B. Radcliffe, M.D., W. H. Ram-

som, M.D., E. J. Reed, C.B., W. J. Russell, Ph.D., R. H. Scott, John Short, M.D., Edward Thomas, C. F. Varley, C.E., G. F. Verdon, C.B., Augustus Vickers, Ph.D., Viscount Walden, P.Z.S., G. C. Wallich, M.D., A. T. H. Watson, M.D., Samuel Wilks, M.D., Capt. C. W. Wilson, R.N., John Woolf, F.R.C.S. and Sir Charles Fox, C.B., William Froese, M.A., T. M. Goode, M.A.

THE GUERRERO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A report just received from Mr. J. H. Petherick, the chief superintendent of this company's works, will be found amongst our information on foreign mines. Although operations were not commenced on this property until October last, yet already the immense grant belonging to the company has been surveyed and mapped, roads have been made, the requisite buildings have been erected, two quartz mines have been opened, and the preparations for working the alluvial so far advanced that Mr. Petherick would commence on the banks of the river two days after dispatch of his report, and he anticipates he will thenceforward make steady returns of gold from this source. He had made several trials of the auriferous alluvial soil, to ascertain the average yield, which was found to be about 1½ oz. to 10 pennyweights of gold to the ton, while some quartz he had tested yielded 4 oz. to the ton. Both these returns are unusually good, especially that from the alluvial, which, as can be raised in large quantities quickly and cheaply, will, on that scale of produce, yield very large profits; for it has been amply proved by experience in California and Australia that even one pennyweight washed in the cradle or long tom gives a good profit, while a much less quantity than one pennyweight treated by the hydraulic process will pay handsomely. It is an important fact, too, that the gold obtained from the alluvial of the Guerrero Company's property is not dust gold, but is found in nuggets and small globules or beads, most of them of the size of millet or rape seed, so that there will be no loss of gold in the washing. From this source alone, therefore—the alluvial—looking at the immediate extent of these deposits in the company's grant, and at the facilities there are for working them on a large scale, great and speedy returns may be reasonably looked for, especially as the superintendent has no fixed salary, but depends entirely upon a small percentage on produce and profits for his remuneration. And when the numerous and rich quartz veins in the property are brought into productive operation, this company ought to make larger returns on its moderate capital of 50,000l. than any other gold mining enterprise. Most companies possess and work only one mine; but the Guerrero Company has auriferous alluvial and quartz lodes enough for hundreds of mines, extending as long as they cover more than half a million acres, with never-failing supplies of wood and water; and it is well known that many parties are ready and desirous to take sub-grants of portions at a royalty, as soon as the Guerrero Company has, by its own operations, proved the productiveness of the district, which, as shown by the report above referred to, they seem now to be on the eve of doing. Practically there will be no limit to these sub-grants, which, as time goes on, and success encourages, may be numbered by hundreds; and the royalties they must pay will be all profit to the Guerrero Company, without outlay or risk to them. The Guerrero Company's grant is larger in extent than the whole area mined upon for gold in the colony of Victoria, which, as stated by Mr. R. B. Smyth, the Government Secretary for Mines in that colony, has given employment to 2741 companies, with a subscribed capital of 24,431,205l., and up to the end of 1868 had yielded gold to the value of 147,312,767l. sterling, and is still returning about 6,000,000l. worth per annum. With such a field of operation, and under the able management of Mr. Petherick, the Guerrero Company ought to prove a great success.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 27 was 9008l. 0s. 3d.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NEW ROUTE TO AND FROM SHEFFIELD.

THE NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF RAILWAY between SHEFFIELD and CHESTERFIELD is now open, placing Sheffield upon the Main Line of the Midland Railway.

An IMPROVED SERVICE OF EXPRESS AND FAST TRAINS has been established between Sheffield and London; through carriages by all trains. REDUCED FARES have been put in operation between SHEFFIELD and LONDON (St. Pancras), and other places in the SOUTH and WEST of ENGLAND. For particulars, see Time Tables issued by the company.

Derby. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the DIRECTORS, held THIS DAY, it was resolved:—
"That a SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE (free of Income Tax), out of the profits of the year 1868 realised to date, be now DECLARED, payable on the 9th day of April next, and that the Transfer Books be closed from the 4th to the 9th April, both days inclusive."
By order of the Board, J. C. LEAVER, Secretary.
6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., March 28, 1870.

THE LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office on THURSDAY, the 7th April next, at One o'clock P.M.:—

To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending December 31, 1869.
To elect two directors in the place of John Taylor and Richard Taylor, Esqrs., who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year; Robert Paigraze and J. R. Pell, Esqrs., who are eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
And for general business as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 30th March, 1870.

THE ALAMILLOS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office on THURSDAY, the 7th April next, at half-past One o'clock P.M.:—

To receive the accounts and balance-sheet, with reports from the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending 31st December, 1869.
To elect two directors in the place of William Henderson and Richard Taylor, Esqrs., who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year; John Robinson Pell and Henry D. Abercrombie, Esqrs., who are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
And for general business as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 30th March, 1870.

THE FORTUNA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office on THURSDAY, the 7th April next, at Two o'clock P.M.:—

To receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors, auditors, superintendents, and mining agents for the half-year ending 31st December, 1869.
To elect two directors in the place of Robert Henry and John Adair, Esqrs., who go out of office by rotation. Mr. Henry is eligible, and offers himself for re-election. Mr. Adair has not signed his wish to serve again, and Mr. John Robinson Pell, who is duly qualified, offers himself for the vacancy which may thus be created.

To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year; James T. Dorrington and Charles Roberts, Esqrs., who are eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
And for general business as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board, H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, 30th March, 1870.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.
In accordance with Article 29 of the "Statuts," an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will TAKE PLACE in Paris, at the office of the company, No. 24 Rue Richer, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of April next, at noon precisely, to consider certain modifications of the "Statuts" then to be proposed.

The qualification to take part in this meeting is the holding of 20 shares, which must be deposited at the office of the company in Paris, or at the agency in London, ten days before the meeting takes place. Shareholders may be represented by proxies at the meeting, but no one can be the bearer of a proxy unless he himself is the owner of 20 shares. Proxies must be upon French stamped paper, and according to the form, which can be obtained at either of the offices of the company.
JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.
London Agency, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., March 30, 1870.

THE TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Board of Directors of this Company hereby give notice that they have caused to be MADE A CALL of ONE SHILLING PER SHARE on the shares in the capital of this company, PAYABLE at the Import Bank (Limited), 6, Lothbury, London, on or before MONDAY, the 25th day of April, 1870.
And notice is further given that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said call after the said 25th day of April, 1870.

By order of the Board, FREDERICK R. BLUETT, Sec.
61, Moorgate-street, April 1, 1870.

SOUTH PLYNIMON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the South Plynlimon Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, 5, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of giving such directions as may be required for carrying into effect the provisional contract for purchase of the mine, for electing directors, and for the general business of the company, in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.
By Order, W. F. RICHARDS, Secretary.
5, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C., 29th March, 1870.

CLARA CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that the first required portion of the capital of this company having been subscribed, the ALLOTMENT OF SHARES will be MADE on TUESDAY next, 5th April.
By order of the Board, WILLIAM BATTYE, Secretary.
33, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

BAINBRIDGE'S LAW OF MINES—THIRD EDITION.

8vo., 30s., cloth.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF MINES AND MINERALS.

By WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, Esq., F.G.S.,
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Third edition, carefully revised, and much enlarged by additional matter relating to Manorial Rights—Rights of Way and Water, and other Mining Easements—the Sale of Mines and Shares—the Construction of Leases—Cost-book and General Partnerships—Injuries from Undermining and Inundations—Barriers and Working out of Bounds.

With an APPENDIX of FORMS and CUSTOMS and a GLOSSARY of ENGLISH MINING TERMS.

"Mr. Bainbridge was, we believe, the first to collect and publish, in a separate treatise, the Law of Mines and Minerals, and the work was so well done that his volume at once took its place in the law library as the text book on the subject to which it was devoted. We can only say of this new edition that it is in all respects worthy of its predecessor."—*Law Times*.

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Some time Reduction Officer at Marmato, &c.

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THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE,

FOR APRIL, 1870,

Conducted by Sir W. FAIRBAIRN, Bart., F.R.S., and other scientific men of eminence.

Contains an Article on the METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY OF CLEVELAND, with seven other Original Articles on various scientific subjects, reviews, and chronicles of science.

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VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON have FOR SALE a very

superior lot of the above, including—
60, 60, 50, 30, and 24 inch PUMPING ENGINES;
24 inch ROTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;
22 inch ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;
Several good BOILERS;
A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled and fagged, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For particulars, apply to—

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SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:

40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE,
40 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached,
60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft,
30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface,
Timber, and various useful mining materials.

Apply to Capt. JOHN CORNISH, Frank Mills Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O. HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.

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MINE, near Par Station, CORNWALL,

EIGHT STEAM ENGINES.

Including ONE 60 in. (with BOILERS), for pumping, stamping, and drawing purposes; THREE HUNDRED PUMPS, from 6 in. to 20 in.; 11 and 12 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached; 60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft; 30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface; Timber, and various useful mining materials.

For particulars, apply to Capt. PUCKER, at the counting-house.

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ONE 11 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.

ONE 9 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.

BOILERS for the above.

A large assortment of new and secondhand PITWORK in stock, of all sizes at moderate prices.

WILLIAMS' PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY.

Dated 14th December, 1869.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.

ONE 26 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with 10 ton BOILER, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, and 12 ton fly wheel, nearly new from the works.

ONE 12 in. cylinder rotary STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.

THREE CORNISH BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.

Also, several CORNISH CRUSHERS, of various sizes.

For further information, apply to W. MATTHEWS, Engineer, Tavistock.

Tavistock, Aug. 17, 1869.

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ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

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STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following ar-

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JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER,

Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tinctal

THE WORKS ON SALE.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries,
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
RETANNA HILL MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honor,
the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on Wednesday, the 13th day
of April next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at
Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will proceed to MAKE a CALL of
FOUR POUNDS AND TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contribu-
tories of the said company settled in Class A. All persons interested therein are
entitled to attend at the time and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 29th day of March, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries,
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
HALLENBEAGLE MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honor,
the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the 18th day of April
next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro,
in the county of Cornwall, this Court will proceed to MAKE a CALL of TEN
SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributors of the said company settled
in Class A. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the
time and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 29th day of March, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries,
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
WHEAL HEARLE MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honor,
the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April
next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro,
in the county of Cornwall, this Court will proceed to MAKE a CALL of FIFTEEN
SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributors, settled on the list of con-
tributors, of the above-named company under Class A. All persons interested
therein are entitled to attend personally, or by his solicitor or competent agent,
at the time and place aforesaid, to offer objections to such call.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 28th, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries,
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
HALLENBEAGLE AND EAST DOWNS MINING COMPANY.—By an
Order made by His Honor the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the above
matter, dated the 26th day of March instant, on the petition of Henry Mitchell,
of Wheal Rose, Scorrier, in the county of Cornwall, a contributory of the said
company, it was ordered that the HALLENBEAGLE AND EAST DOWNS
MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions
of the Companies Act, 1862.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 29th March, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries,
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
TREVENEN AND TREMENEHRE UNITED MINING COMPANY.—By an
Order made by His Honor the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the above
matter, dated the 26th day of March instant, on the petition of Wm. Harvey,
Henry Whitford, Wm. West, Wm. John Bawling, Wm. Husband, Nicholas
James West, and Francis Harvey, carrying on business at Hayle, within the
Stannaries of Cornwall, under the style or firm of "Harvey and Company,"
creditors, and also contributory of the said company, it was ordered that the
TREVENEN AND TREMENEHRE UNITED MINING COMPANY should be
WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 29th March, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries,
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
WHEAL HEARLE MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIM-
ANTS of the above-named company, who have not received notice from the
Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are
hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS OR
CLAIMS, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Thursday, the 14th day of April
next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or, in default thereof, they will be EX-
CLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof,
and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their
solicitors or competent agents, or, unless such attendance be required by the
Registrar's summons, they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims
to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before
some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or
any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take
and receive affidavits and affirmations.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 29th March, 1870.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867, AND IN

THE MATTER OF THE IMPERIAL SILVER QUARRIES COMPANY

(LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are
required, as to those within the jurisdiction of the Court on or before the
11th day of April, 1870, and as to those out of the jurisdiction on or before the
31st day of May, 1870, to SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the
PARTICULARS OF THEIR DEBTS OR CLAIMS, and the names and ad-
dresses of their solicitors, if any, to Mr. GEORGE HERBERT ELYARD BROWN,
of No. 2, Copthall-buildings, in the City of London, the Official Liquidator of
the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official
Liquidator, are, by their solicitors, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SAID
DEBTS OR CLAIMS at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir RICHARD
MALINS, No. 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, at
such time as shall be specified in such notice, or, in default thereof, they will
be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such
debts are proved.

Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1870, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said
Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims
of such of the creditors as are within the jurisdiction of the Court, and Satur-
day, the 4th day of June, 1870, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers,
is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims of such of
the creditors as are out of the jurisdiction.

H. PRICHARD, Chief Clerk.

GEORGE ANNESLEY, 64, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London

(Solicitor to the Official Liquidator).

Dated this 25th day of March, 1870.

SHARES IN THE CELEBRATED LISBURN LEAD MINE.

MR. MARSH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Guildhall

Coffee-house, Gresham-street, City, on Thursday, April 7th, at Twelve,

in separate lots, SEVEN SHARES, of £18 15s. each, fully paid up, in the

LISBURN LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The dividends for upwards of 18 years have averaged £18 per share.

Particulars may be obtained at Mr. MARSH'S offices, 54, Cannon-street, E.C.

THE SANKEY BROOK COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless disposed

of previously by Private Treaty, of which due notice will be given, the

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD COAL MINES, COLLIERIES,

TRAMWAYS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, and APPURTENANCES, situated in the

townships of PARR and SUTTON, near ST. HELENS, in the county of LAN-

CASTER, comprising—

The Potato Delf, the Earthy Delf, the St. Helens Main Delf, the St. Helens

Four Foot, the Ravenhead Higher Delf, the Main Delf, the St. Sebastian Mine

(otherwise the Bastions), the Sir Roger Mine (otherwise the Sir Roger de Co-

verley), the Sir John Mine (otherwise the Sir Joan), the Rushby Park Mine, and

the Little Delf, lying and being under the lands shown in the plans or some part

thereof, and known as

THE SANKEY BROOK COLLIERY.

And the several pits and shafts already constructed for the purpose of such

mines and colliery, together with the engines, machinery, pumps, implements,

stock, plant, utensils, fixtures, and effects of every description (both above and

below ground) used in connection with the same, from which mines about

300,000 tons of coal and slack per annum may be raised; and also certain free-

hold lands, dwelling houses, and outbuildings, cottages, premises, and appur-

tenances, situate in the townships of Parr and Sutton aforesaid, and contain-

ing respectively 13 acres, 1 rood, and 23½ perches statute measure, and 2 acres,

3 rods, and 8½ perches customary measure, or thereabouts, and also the tenants'

interest in certain cottages at the collieries and in the company's Crown-street

coal yard, Liverpool; also the plant at Liverpool and in Birkenhead, office fix-

tures, &c.—at the Raven Hotel, St. Helens, in the county of Lancaster, on

Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1870, at Three o'clock in the afternoon,

with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached, by

Messrs. LAMB AND SONS.

For further particulars, application to be made to Mr. MASKELL WILLIAM

PEACE, solicitor, Wigan, and the Auctioneers, King street, Wigan.

To view the collieries and premises, machinery, plant, &c., and to inspect the

plans of the surface and workings, application to be made to Mr. T. THOMPSON,

at the offices of the colliery, Parr, St. Helens, Lancashire.

Printed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had of the said

Mr. MASKELL WILLIAM PEACE, solicitor to the liquidators; the said Mr. T.

THOMPSON; the Auctioneers; and of Messrs. SHARPE, PARKERS, and PRIT-

CHARD, 41, Bedford-row, London, solicitors.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO COAL AND IRON MASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.

VALUABLE COLLIERIES AND ESTATES, comprising nearly SIX HUNDRED

ACRES in NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MESSRS. JOSEPH COOKSEY AND SON, of Westbromwich, in the county of Stafford, Auctioneers, are authorised to announce that they WILL OFFER BY PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, in the course of the ensuing spring, in one or more Lots, and at the time and place, particulars of which will be duly announced, the extensive

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES AND ESTATES

OF HUGH HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, Esq., deceased, late of Greenway Bank, in the county of Stafford, situate at PINNOX and CHELL, in the parishes of

BUHSLERM and WOLSTANTON, in the said county of STAFFORD.

The estates consist of about 483 acres of freehold land, with the mines under

same, and about 23 acres of freehold mines, without the surface, also wharves,

offices, two managers' houses, farm buildings, smiths' forges, workshops, foundry,

and about 100 workmen's cottages, together with two powerful pumping engines,

numerous winding-engines, and other colliery plant; also the various seams of

coal and ironstone under about 53 acres of land, adjoining the freehold estates,

held under lease for a term of which 36 years will be unexpired in June, 1870,

together with the pumping and winding-engines, and other plant erected thereon.

The mines include all the principal seams of coal and ironstone in the North

Staffordshire coal field.

The colliery is now in full operation, and doing a large business; and as a

great extent of level driving and other dead work has been recently executed,

the output may be very much increased.

The situation is in close proximity to the populous manufacturing towns of

Burslem and Tunstall, and within a short distance of the Trent and Mersey

Canal and the main line of the North Staffordshire Railway.

The colliery is traversed by a private locomotive railway, by which, at a small

expense, the produce of the mines is conveyed to a wharf adjoining the main

street of the town of Tunstall.

There is another wharf belonging to the estate on the Trent and Mersey Canal,

from which coal and ironstone are shipped in large quantities to South Staf-

fordshire and elsewhere.

The estate affords several convenient sites for the erection of blast furnaces

and iron works, and contains an ample supply of excellent ironstone, as well as

coal suitable for the manufacture of iron.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. JOSEPH COOKSEY and SON, auction-

eers and mining engineers, Westbromwich; Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Hoston

Mills, near Tunstall; Mr. EDWARD DONNING, Esq., 41, John Dalton-street, Man-

chester; JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Ince Hall, Wigan; and Bilton Grange, Rugby;

Messrs. SLATER, HEELIS, and Co., solicitors, Manchester; Messrs. BROCKLE-

HURST and WRIGHT, solicitors, Macclesfield; Messrs. BLAKE and TRAFFORD,

solicitors, Northwich; Messrs. WEDLAKE and LETTS, 3, Mitre-court, Temple,

London, E.C.; or to Messrs. KEART and SON, solicitors, Stoke-upon-Trent.

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TO MINING COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

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tions, and of the Dublin and Grand Canal Navigations at Carlow and Athy.

There is a constant demand for the produce of the mines, which will be largely

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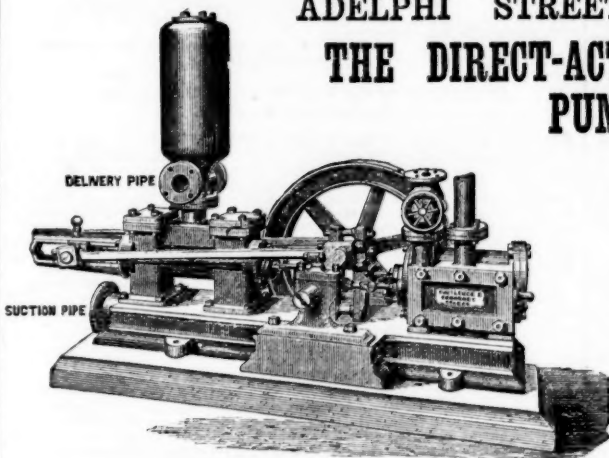
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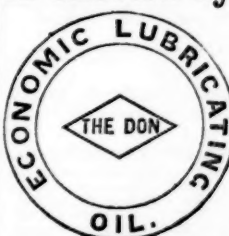
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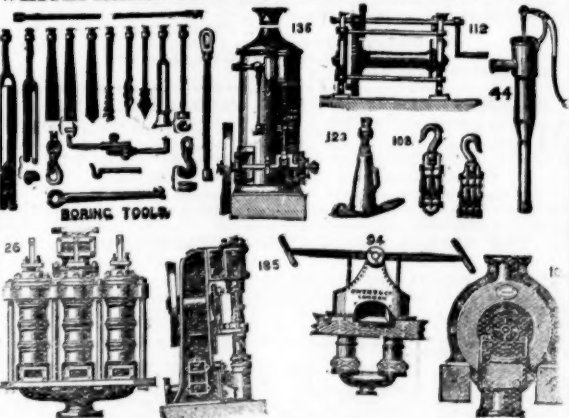
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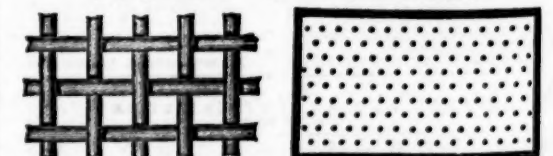
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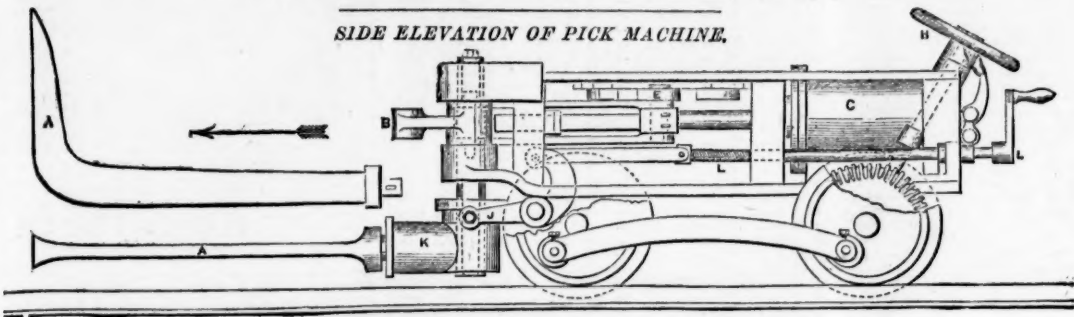
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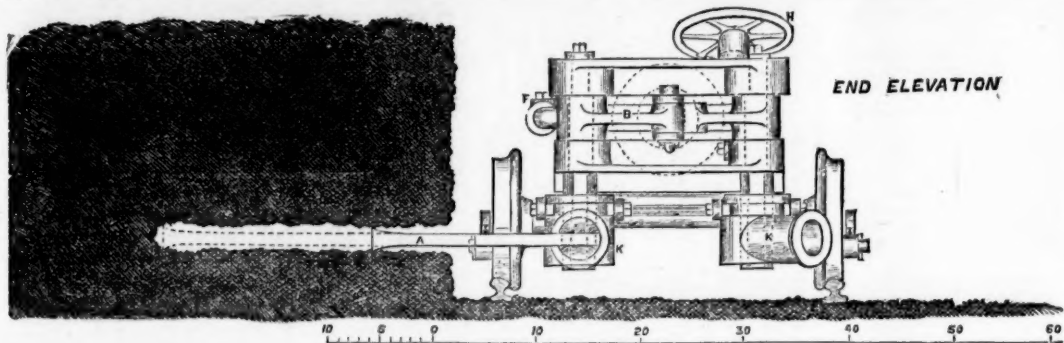
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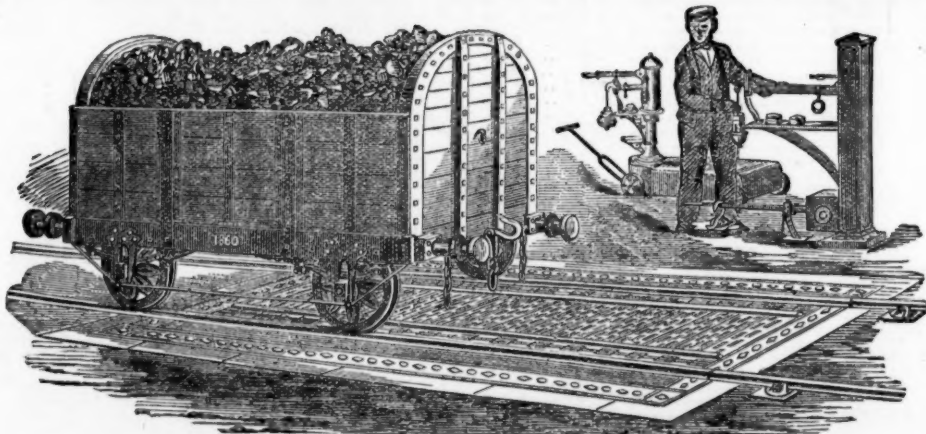
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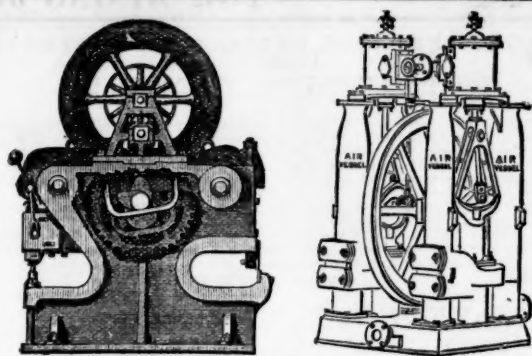
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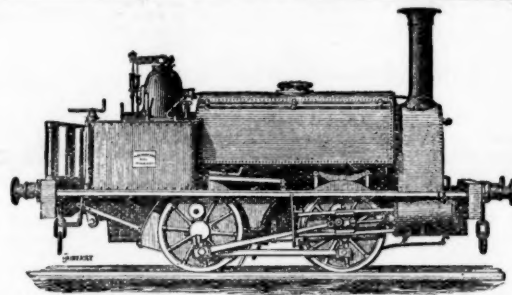
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